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Reliable Seeds Grown From Selected Stock

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CATALOGUE

The Haines Seed
Company

Importers

Dealers

1319 Fifteenth St. Denver, Colorado

To Our Friends and Customers

We take pleasure in handing you our Seed Catalogue and price list for 1912, and embrace the opportunity to thank you for your liberal patronage in the past.

We trust that the quality of seeds furnished and service rendered have been such as to merit a continuance of your favors.

It is to be regretted that crop shortages both in Europe and this country necessitate a considerable advance in prices on some varieties, which is unavoidable. Again thanking you and wishing you a prosperous season, we remain,

Very sincerely,
THE HAINES SEED CO.

Our Vegetable Seeds. Are grown especially for us by the most reliable Seed Growers of this country and Europe, and we feel sure that with proper care and treatment they cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Our Flower Seeds. Are imported fresh every year from the best growers in Europe. We carry a fine selection. Do not fail to try a few of them, as a little money spent in flowers will more than repay for the investment by making the home attractive.

We have spared no pains or expense to procure the best, both in vegetable and flower seeds. In fact our motto has been "not how cheap, but how good."

To those who have never been a customer, we ask that you give us a trial.

We would be pleased to have you call on us when in the city, if you wish any information in our line, even if you do not wish to buy.

If you are not in the city and want information, write us. All communications cheerfully answered.

Goods by Mail. All Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds, also certain Bulbs and Plants, are sent by mail or express without further cost, except Beans, Corn and Peas, also Onion Sets, Grain, Grass and Field Seeds, which require 8c per pound added to remittance when wanted by mail. All other articles require 16c per pound extra for postage. Read carefully about postage, etc., under each department in this catalogue.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING

OUR TERMS

HOW TO REMIT.

Are Strictly Cash With Order.

We do not send C. O. D.

HOW TO ORDER.

Write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly on every order.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We aim to fill your orders immediately, and you can greatly aid us in making them out on our Order Sheet, as follows:

1. Place the quantity wanted before each article.
2. Use one line for each kind ordered.
3. As nearly as possible, make your list in the same order in which the seeds are catalogued, beginning at the front.
4. Keep copy of the order.

Send cash with order (as we do not open book accounts for small amounts), by New York or Chicago Draft, Registered Letter, or Postoffice or Express Money Order; both are cheap and absolutely safe. Postage stamps are taken as cash, but we prefer the smaller denominations, such as ones and twos. Registered letters are generally very safe, and you can send that way from any postoffice and receive your receipt by return mail, by which you know it has reached us.

ORDER EARLY.

Do not wait until the rush of planting time.

ERRORS.

If stock is not as expected, compare with order, read catalogue rules carefully, and if we are in the wrong, write us at once, giving all particulars. Do not return goods until you hear from us.

NON-WARRANTY

Seed of the best quality are apt to fail, through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions, are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents, cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below the ground may attack them, and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction, and for all these reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds.

The Haines Seed Co. gives no warranty, either express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

The HAINES SEED CO.

1319 Fifteenth St.
Denver, Colorado



NO SEEDS SENT C.O.D.

ORDER SHEET FOR SEEDS, ETC.

The Haines Seed Company

Importers and Dealers in FIELD, FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS
1319 Fifteenth St. :: Denver, Colo.

FORWARD TO

Name of Person - - - - -

Enclosed is Cash or Stamps, - - - \$-----

" " Postoffice -

" " *Draft*, - - - - - \$-----

" " Express office -

" " Postoffice Order, - \$ - - - -

" " County -

Express Money Order, \$-----

" " State

Date 1913

STATE WHETHER WANTED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS

Register No.-----

Received -

Shipped _____

SPECIAL NOTICE:—8 cents per pound for postage on Beans, Corn, Peas, Grass Seeds, etc., and 10 cents per quart for Onion Sets must be added to amount of ORDER when these goods are wanted by mail. Other seeds priced per packet, ounce, one-fourth pound and pound, are postage paid unless otherwise mentioned in Catalogue.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN FULL, VERY PLAINLY.

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D. SEND MONEY WITH ALL ORDERS

1912

SELECT LIST OF
Tested Vegetable Seeds

1912

On Beans, Peas, Corn and Onion Sets add 8c per pound when sent by mail. On other Vegetable and Flower Seeds we pay postage, except where noted.

Customers frequently overlook the matter of postage and as we cannot pay postage on items mentioned above at catalogue prices, we will in future, where sufficient money does not accompany the order, send actual value in seeds less cost of postage.

ARTICHOKE.

Sow in April in rich soil, transplant the following spring to permanent beds, in rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Only a partial crop can be gathered the first season, but as it is a perennial, the beds will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

Large Green Globe. The best for general culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Jerusalem. Tubers in season. 10c per lb.
Write for special prices on quantities.

ASPARAGUS.

To grow plants from seeds, sow in drills about one inch deep in rows one foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds; during the summer thin out, and the following spring plants may be set in rows three feet apart, twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row, four inches below the surface. Annually, after cutting, the bed should be given a liberal top dressing of manure, which should be thoroughly cultivated into the soil. As soon as the tops turn yellow in the fall they should be cut and re-

BEANS

Add 8c Per Pound for Postage



Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart and leaving the plants 2 to 6 inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation. Never hoe when the vines are wet, as the pods would become discolored.

DWARF, GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Burpee's Stringless. The only stringless green-podded bean in cultivation. The pod is round, full, large and straight. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Full Measure. This new round, green-podded Bush Bean is the result of a cross between Yosemite Mammoth Wax and Refugee. It is entirely stringless and of excellent quality. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, round, firm, but tender and remain fit for use many days after maturity. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.

Improved Red Valentine. Early and prolific. Pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, and remain a long time without becoming hard. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. (Flat pod.) Hardy, early and productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Refugee (Thousand to One.) Most prolific green-podded sort, thick and fleshy. Especially desirable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Dwarf Horticultural. Vine vigorous, productive, half early. Pods and beans similar to the Tall Horticultural, and the green beans equally good. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Colorado Butter. Large, white, meaty and of fine flavor; excellent for cooking. Per lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.



Flageolet Wax.

Broad Windsor. Entirely different from the ordinary variety of beans. Very hardy; excellent as a green shell bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 * One ounce to fifty feet *
 * of drill; six to eight *
 * pounds to acre *
 * in drills. *
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam, in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and covered with sandy soil to prevent wilting.

Extra Early Dark Egyptian. It is very early, and of a deep crimson color; most valued in beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. A very superior

Navy. Valuable for field culture; very prolific, excellent dry bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

DWARF, WAX POD VARIETIES.

Dwarf Black Wax. Early, productive and fine quality. Pods round, tender, fleshy and stringless. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c.

Black Pencil Pod Wax. The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, six to seven inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black, and all round high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.

Improved Golden Wax. Pods long, thick and solid, absolutely stringless, of golden yellow color. A standard sort for both home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c.

Davis' White Wax. Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods six inches in length. The pods are, however, tough and with decided strings. The dry seed being white, is desirable for winter market as a shell bean. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Flageolet Wax. Pods flat, stringless and very tender. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods long, flat, nearly straight, white, handsome and of good quality; one of the very best beans; large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Early Refugee Wax. A perfect refugee with wax pods, long, round, of golden yellow color; stringless. It is suitable for early or late sowing. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Valentine Wax. The earliest of all Wax Beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the Green Valentine, but the color is a rich waxy yellow. The pods are round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A bush form of the true large Lima. A good yielder, bearing a handsome large pod, well filled. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

POLE BEANS.

These are more tender than the Dwarf Beans, and planting should be delayed about a week longer. Set a stout stake about 8 feet long firmly in the center of each hill, leaving four plants to a hill.

Dutch Case Knife. An early corn hill bean. Pods very long and flat; beans flat, kidney-shaped, white, of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Kentucky Wonder. A very prolific variety, producing its long pods in great clusters. It is entirely stringless and of best flavor. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Lazy Wife. This sort is popular in many localities. As its name indicates—a handful of choice stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Scarlet Runner. This variety grows 15 feet high, has flowers of brilliant scarlet, and is generally cultivated as an ornamental climber. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

Large White Lima. The old standard variety, very productive and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

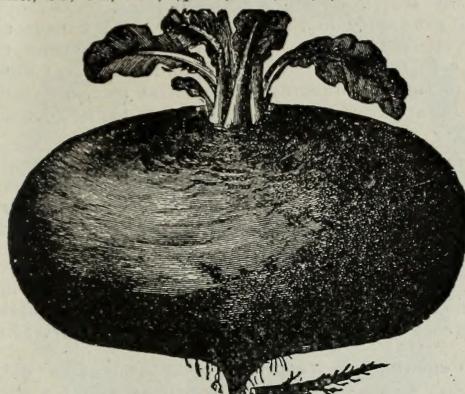
BEETS

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 * The early turnip varie *
 * ties are ready for table in *
 * from 50 to 60 days from *
 * sowing seed. *
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

strain of Blood Red Egyptian. The shape is very desirable, not quite as flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor as round as the Eclipse. A decided advantage for an extra early marketable beet. Per oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Eclipse. Very early. It grows exceedingly smooth and symmetrical, with small tops, and is a splendid cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Blood Turnip. The standard early sort. Top very small, tender, sweet and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Extra Early Egyptian.

Detroit Dark Red. A choice variety of early turnip beets, skin dark red, flesh bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

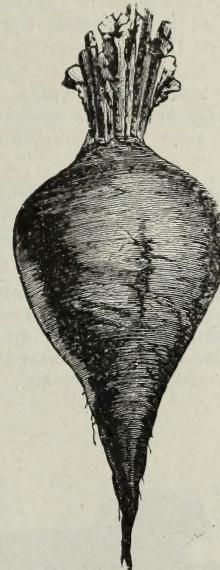
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. The best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest, exceedingly dark, shape globular, having only one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Blood. Excellent for winter use; smooth-skinned; flesh dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SWISS CHARD.

Far superior to the common beet for greens, of almost the same flavor and equal to spinach. It

is much easier to wash and prepare for the table. Sown early in the spring in rows, and the seedlings thinned out to 6 inches in the rows; it makes rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for use for greens sooner than any other variety, and can be cut throughout the entire summer. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, wax-like stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus or made into pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Long Blood Red.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

One ounce will sow 50 ft. drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.
140 to 150 days required from sowing to maturity.

Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than sugar beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

Sow in April to June, in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangold. Introducing this beet to our customers, we believe that the grower has established a strain of beets, which while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots are red-skinned, grow half out of the ground, and on account of this, together with their shape, the crop can be harvested and stored easily, and at less expense than any other root crop.

White Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet. Has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, growing deeply sunk in the ground, and is claimed to yield, under average conditions, about 16 tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar.

Red Top Sugar. Is wonderfully fine for dairy farming. It combines with a heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. Very hardy and productive.

MANGEL WURZEL.

Giant Long Red Mangel. A large, long variety, grown principally for feeding stock; color light red; flesh white and rose-colored; very hardy and keeps well.

Golden Tankard. A special feature is the rich, deep yellow color of the flesh, far exceeding any other mangel in its nutritious and milk-producing qualities. On account of its peculiar shape it can be left very close in the rows, and therefore it is a very heavy cropper.

Prices on all above: Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axils of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. One ounce produces 1,500 plants.

Tall French. Very fine variety and very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Dwarf. A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

BROCCOLI.

Nearly allied to the Cauliflower, but more hardy. The seed should be sown in the early part of May, and transplanted in June. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cool atmosphere.

Early Large White. Very early; heads solid, firm and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 * Ready for table in from *
 * 100 to 160 days from seed, *
 * according to varieties. *
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

CABBAGES

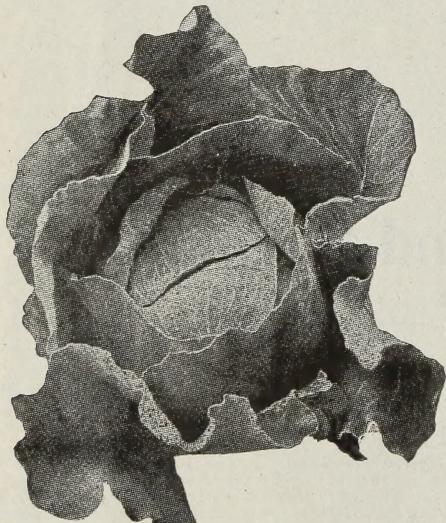
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 * 1 oz. to 2,500 plants; 4 ozs. *
 * to transplant for an *
 * acre. *
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When 5 or 6 inches high, transplant in rows 2 feet apart one way, and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.

Haines Seed Co.'s Select Stock of Hollander. The most popular of all late varieties for winter use. Genuine seed grown on Amager Island, Denmark.

Extra Amager "Danish Ballhead." (Tall-stemmed), head round, white, late, very hard, good for winter keeping. Especially recommended for low, moist and heavy soil.

Improved Amager "Danish Roundhead" or Hollander. (Short stemmed), two weeks earlier than above, head round, large, good for winter keeping. Is especially recommended for high and light soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.



Hollander.

Extra Early Express. The earliest of all; produces heads long before other varieties have begun to head up. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Considered by many the very best first early variety. It forms fine, solid heads of pyramidal shape, with very few outside leaves, and of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Large Wakefield, or Charleston Wakefield. A selection from Early Jersey Wakefield, only it is about one week later than that popular early variety, and grows much larger. As solid as Early Winningstadt. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt. The best for general use, being a sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Glory of Enkhuizen. One of the earliest, with large, solid, round heads. The plants are somewhat pale green and make very little outside leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Copenhagen Market. A splendid new extra early, round headed sort, maturing about a week earlier than the Wakefields. Each plant forms a perfect, tightly-folded head averaging five to eight pounds. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness, all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the most meritorious cabbages. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

SCOTT'S CROSS OR GREELEY MARKET.

This cabbage is one of the best for medium early crops. It is a cross between the Winningstadt and Flat Dutch, and possesses all the good qualities of both. It is medium early, making a medium to large sized head well flavored. This plant is almost lice-proof and a sure header. It is a good shipper and much liked on account of its splendid color. It will stand shipment till January. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

Large Drumhead. The earliest of the large-heading Drumheads; remarkably tender; very handsome and uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Premium Flat Dutch. A low-growing variety. Heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat. It is a fall or winter variety, and one of the best to keep. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. This is the improved strain of the Early Flat Dutch, the head being rounder and harder; of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Red Rock. The best red cabbage in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

CABBAGE—Savoy.

Early Paris Savoy. Early Savoy cabbage, making a solid head of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Large Drumhead Savoy. A very reliable kind for heading; sweet and tender; much esteemed for family use, an excellent sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

* * * * * * * * * * *
 * One ounce to 1,500 plants.
 * * * * * * * * * * *

Cauliflower

* * * * * * * * * * *
 * Ready for table in 160 to *
 * 175 days from seed. *
 * * * * * * * * * * *



Snowball Cauliflower.

* * * * * * * * * * *
 * Ready for table in from *
 * 95 to 120 days from seed, *
 * according to variety. *
 * * * * * * * * * * *

CARROTS

* * * * * * * * * * *
 * One ounce to a row 100 *
 * feet long; 3 pounds *
 * per acre. *
 * * * * * * * * * * *

Any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin to 3 to 6 inches apart in the row as soon as the plants are large enough. For winter use gather and store like turnips.

Early French Forcing. The earliest variety in cultivation; used mostly by market gardeners for forcing. Is small and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Ox-Heart or Guerande. This carrot is longer and much thicker than the Early Scarlet Horn; fine-grained and of a deep orange color; destined to become the leading carrot; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is a very early variety. It is shorter than most of the other sorts, and the tap root terminates abruptly, giving it a blunt appearance. Color, deep orange, fine-grained and agreeably flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Chantenay. Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly; stump-rooted and smooth, color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender; is a medium early sort, a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Danver's Half Long. A great favorite, of a dark rich orange color and excellent flavor. A first-class carrot for all soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Orange. Roots long, smooth and deep orange color. Equally adapted for garden or farm culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

These need a deep, rich, moist soil, and require the same treatment as cabbages. For early summer varieties, seed should be sown in hotbed early in March, transplant when weather is warm. For late or autumn varieties, sow in March or April, transplant in June; hoe often.

Early Paris. A popular early variety, used extensively in the home garden. Heads of uniform size, solid and blanch easily. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Cauliflower Extra Early Erfurt Dwarf. "Copenhagen Snowball." Medium leaved for forcing and for early open ground. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Cauliflower Extra Dwarf "Danish Giant" or "Dry Weather." Large leaved and large flowering with pure white heads for open ground only. Two weeks later than above, when planted at same time. Withstanding unfavorable seasons and dry weather. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

These are undoubtedly the most valuable of all the roots usually grown for stock. They are more nutritious than turnips and nearly all animals like them and are benefitted by them. Sow in April or May. 4 to 6 lbs. to the acre.



Danver's Half Long.

White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. It is much used for stock, very easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Belgian. When young the roots are mild, delicious and of good flavor; when full grown, valuable for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

* 1 oz. will produce 3,000 *
* good plants. *

CELERY

* One pound to an *
* acre. *

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or hotbed, cover the seed not too deep. Keep the bed moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate. When about 2 inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand 3 inches apart, and when the plants are 4 inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The essentials to success in celery growing are rich soil and plenty of water. The best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about 6 inches deep and 4 to 6 feet apart, in which the plants should be set 6 inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. Cultivate freely. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up when plants are wet, as this would be likely to cause them to rust or rot.

To keep celery for winter, dig trenches a foot wide and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand celery in these erect, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. It should be covered with straw or leaves, a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost.

Vilmorin's Golden Self-Blanching. This is the best variety for early use. It is of compact, stocky habit, with thick, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a beautiful yellow. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50.



Celery—Giant Pascal.

Giant Pascal. The best for fall and winter use. The stalks are crisp, sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Vilmorin's Cleriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. This variety is grown for its large, turnip-like roots of excellent celery flavor. Highly esteemed for making soups or for making salads. Good keeper for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CHICORY.

Pursue the same manner of cultivation as for carrots. If to be used as a salad, blanch the leaves by covering so as to exclude the light. If raised for its roots, dig at about the same time as carrots, wash the roots and then slice them, either way, and dry thoroughly by artificial heat.

Large Rooted. (For Coffee.) Used as a substitute for coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Common "Barbe de Capucin." Used for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

CHIVES.

Hardy little plants of the onion type, the tops of which are used for seasoning soups and salads. Roots, per bunch, 20c; by express only.

CORN SALAD.

Large Leaved. This vegetable is used as salad; if wanted to come in early spring, it is sown in September, covered up with straw or hay as soon as cold weather sets in, and is wintered over exactly as spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS.

Ready in from 21 to 40 days. Cress should be sown in a sheltered spot quite thick, in shallow drills, in a short time it will be fit for cutting. Sow frequently as it matures very rapidly.

Extra Curled. This small salad is much used with lettuce, the warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

Water Cress. Hardy perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Corn--Sweet or Sugar

Price of any variety listed unless otherwise stated, Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Add 8c Per Pound for Postage.

1 lb. to 200 hills; 10 lbs. to the acre. In an average season from planting to first fair picking is from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

Sweet Corn being liable to rot in cold, wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; practically nothing is gained in time, and much is lost in quality by planting too soon. Plant in rich ground in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until tassels appear.

Adam's Extra Early. The earliest white corn; ready for table 60 days after germination. Height of stock, 3 feet; not a sugar corn.

Extra Early Minnesota. Very early; a decidedly excellent variety; ears fair sized and uniform; plant rather dwarf.

Perry's Hybrid. This valuable early twelve-rowed sugar corn has made a reputation for itself. This corn is desirable for market gardeners, because it is as early as Minnesota, and being twelve rowed, will sell for much more.

Shaker's Early. A splendid market sort, ready soon after Early Minnesota, but the ears are

much larger. The stalks, in good soil, attain a height of six feet, bearing usually two large ears of delicious flavor.

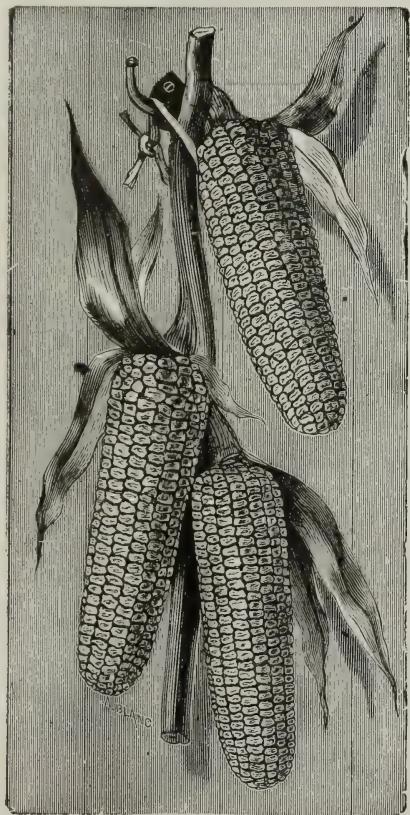
Improved Stowell's Evergreen. A large variety of excellent quality, remaining longer in the green state than any other kind.

Black Mexican. A black-grained variety; one of the sweetest of all kinds.

Country Gentleman. The ears are produced in great abundance. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are pure white. The great merit of the Country Gentleman is its delicious quality.

Golden Bantam. Is becoming each year more firmly fixed in popular favor because of its extreme-early character, vigorous growth and surpassingly delicious flavor, being as distinct in flavor from that of white varieties as in color—being almost literally "sweet as honey." Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Premo. A rather new extra early Sweet Corn. Not as early as Peep O'Day. The stalks are of medium height, the ears are eight-rowed, rather long, and are produced two and three to a stalk. Its chief claim to recognition lies in its quality. It is superb for an extra early. Practically may be regarded as the sweetest extra early corn. It is a vigorous grower and hardy, so may be planted early.



Sweet Corn.

Peep O'Day (Western Grown Seed). Ten days earlier than any other variety. Ears average about six inches in length and perfect in form; very tender, sweet and juicy.

Cory—White Cob. It is one of the earliest corns known. The ear is as large as Red Cory, or larger, and this with the few days gained in maturing, may give the market gardener double the price of that coming a little later.

Early Evergreen. Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and remains in condition quite as long. The ears are large, with sixteen to twenty, more or less, irregular rows with very long grain which is of the very best quality. The plants average from six and one-half to seven feet high and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen.

Mammoth White Cory. The largest and best extra early sweet corn, two or more large ears to the stalk.

Large-Early "Howling Mob." (So named on account of the demand for the crop when put on the market.) The stalks are of strong vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tip of the ears and affords good protection from the greenworms which are so often destructive to very early varieties. Per pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

White Mexican. The sweetest and most desirable for early family use.

FIELD CORN.

Write for prices, stating quantity wanted.

White Australian, or Flint. A very popular variety of field corn. The earliest and hardiest of all sorts. Is often grown without irrigation. It is rather a heavy yielder; each stalk will bear one or two ears, eight to ten inches in length.

Swadley. This is a yellow variety, as early as the Australian, not quite so hardy; but stands drouth equally as well. Matures from ninety to one hundred days from planting. Ears eight to ten inches in length, two to each stalk.

Yellow Dent. A fine strain of early field corn. Grains large and deep, cob very small, well filled to the end. A ninety-day variety.

Iowa Silver Mine. An entirely distinct variety. It is early, matures from ninety to ninety-five days; fine, large ears, with very small cobs, grains long, pure white. A very heavy cropper.

White Pearl (100 days.) The stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We recommend it highly.

POPCORN.

White Rice. The most popular variety for general use. Is very productive. The grain is pointed, color white, quality excellent. Per lb., 10c.

Queen's Golden. Pops perfectly white; a single kernel will expand nearly one inch. Per lb., 10c.

Cucumbers

1 oz. to 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
Earliest varieties ready for table in 50 to 55 days from seed. Main crop in 65 to 75 days.

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, with 8 or 10 seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Keep the soil well stirred, and when the plants are out of danger of insects leave 3 or 4 plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from 1st of June to 1st of August. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

A Good Scheme. Put in a second row of seed a few inches from your first cucumbers when they begin to run. The bugs prefer young plants. Your earliest plants are thus protected and those of later planting that escape the bugs will prolong the pickle season.

Fordhook Famous Cucumber. This new extra long White Spine Cucumber produces perfectly smooth, very dark green, handsome straight fruit, measuring 12 to 17 inches long. They are always solid, flesh being a greenish-white, firm, crisp and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly, bears mostly in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved White Spine. A longer variety than the ordinary White Spine, and dark green in color; used largely for forcing by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

West India Gherkin. Oval shaped, prickly; for pickling only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Davis Perfect Cucumber. New. One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumber. In spite of length and size, it is a most vigorous grower, and prolific yielder, besides resisting blight longer than most varieties. Equally valuable for indoor, frame and outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and, extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing. An excellent variety for small garden, as it takes very little room, climbing fences and trellises. Good for both pickles and slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Early Boston Pickling. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is early, of good form and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Green The old standard sort; flesh greenish white, firm, crisp, fine for table; and makes hard, brittle pickles, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Cucumber—Long Green.

Rollisson's Telegraph. For forcing in greenhouses, and can be sown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night, and will attain a length of twenty to thirty inches. Pkt., 25c.

Goliath Extra Long Green Giant. (20 to 24 inches in length.) Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp. The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs, or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, which are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers; will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Ready for table in 43 to 50 days from seed. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. One of the best autumn and winter salads. Sow from June until August, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 14 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown bleach by tying the tips of the leaves together.

Broad-Leaved Batavian, Winter. Used chiefly in the fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled, Winter. A very popular winter variety; requires to be tied up for blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

White Curled, Summer. Self-blanching; very fine flavored and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.30.

ENDIVE.

Ready for table in 43 to 50 days from seed. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. One of the best autumn and winter salads. Sow from June until August, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 14 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown bleach by tying the tips of the leaves together.

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Green Curled, Winter. A very popular winter variety; requires to be tied up for blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

White Curled, Summer. Self-blanching; very fine flavored and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.30.

EGG PLANT.

One oz. to 1,000 plants. Ready for table in 145 to 160 days. A tender plant, start early in hotbed or in the house. Plant out early in June, care being necessary to prevent plants being chilled by the change.

New York Improved. Spineless. The leading market variety, excellent and productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

GARLIC.

The sets should be planted in spring. Cultivate same as onions. Sets, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

LEEK.

A hardy species of onions, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep, and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One oz. to 1,000 plants.

Large Rouen. A new French variety of large size, the best of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

London Flag. Broad leaves growing on two sides. A favorite variety with the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Ready for table in 100 to 130 days. 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill, and makes 5,000 plants. Sow about April 15, in well-prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly. Cultivate like cabbage. Much improved by freezing.

Green-Curled Dwarf. This is a very hardy and low-growing variety. The leaves are finely curled, a fine variety for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Tall Scotch. Leaves bright green and beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

KOHL-RABI.

Prepare ground as for cabbage, then plant about the first of June in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to 12 inches in the row. The flesh is tender and resembles a fine rutabaga, with less of a turnip flavor. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

Very Early White Vienna. The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

LETTUCE

Fit for use in 3 or 4 weeks, marketable size, 60 to 65 days from seed.
ONE OUNCE FOR ABOUT 3,000 PLANTS.

Lettuce thrives best in a light, very rich, moist soil, but does well in common garden soil enriched with rotten manure. For first crop sow in gentle heat in February and transplant to 10 inches apart. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. For a summer supply sow thinly in shallow drills in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil, and thin out to a foot apart.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES.

Paris White Cos. One of the best upright varieties, tender and crisp; should be tied up to insure blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson. One of the best curly sorts for market or family use. Heads large, loose; leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The leaves of this variety are very large, and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They do not wilt quickly, and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

FORCING SORTS.

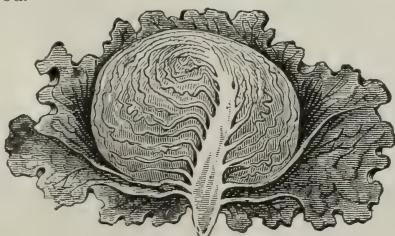
Early Ohio. Cincinnati Curled. This splendid lettuce is equally good for outdoor growth or forcing, slow to run to seed. Forms fine heads of good color, tender, of buttery flavor, and in every respect a market gardeners' lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids (Seed Black). As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted closely. It is of extremely rapid growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Early Tennis Ball (Black Seeded). A most popular sort for forcing. Equally good for outdoor purposes. Forms a handsome head, and is very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

The best result with head or cabbage sorts is only obtained when the plants are transplanted.



Lettuce—Hanson.

Hanson. A fine heading variety of the largest size, and standing the sun as well or better than any other sort. The heads frequently weigh two to three pounds, are sweet, tender and crisp throughout. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

White Chavigne (Seed White). Forms a very full head made up of large, well-rounded, rather dark green leaves, the inner ones much lighter colored and formed into a compact, solid head. An excellent sort, quick in forming a head and slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Unrivalled or Improved Big Boston Cabbage Lettuce. The head is very large, very solid, and excellent in quality. The outer leaves are light green and well crimped. It forms its head in six weeks, at least ten days before Big Boston. May be sown the whole season and is fit for use during the greater part of the year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Unrivalled.

May King. Has solid round heads, and will bear transportation better than almost any other variety. For early spring planting in the open ground or under glass, it is unequalled. The plants grow 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the outer leaves are so closely folded, the plant is practically all head. It is hardy, as well as very early, and a quick grower. Leaves are a light green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner leaves a bright yellow. In flavor it is particularly rich, buttery and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Denver Market. Similar in growth to Early Ohio, very popular with gardeners. Grows large heads, is tender and sweet, but somewhat coarser than Early Ohio. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Prize Head. This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crimped leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with a reddish brown. Exceedingly crisp and tender; one of the best for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

MUSKMELONS

One Ounce to 50 Hills; 2 to 3 Pounds Per Acre.

Earliest varieties ready in 90 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days. Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger from frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in each hill. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants per hill. When about three feet long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, and cause the fruit to mature earlier.

Rocky Ford. Pollock Strain. This seed is carefully grown, selected and saved at Rocky Ford under the care and supervision of one of the most careful shippers. It is well known that much seed offered as Rocky Ford stock has been saved from surplus or cull melons by men who know nothing of the responsibility of the seed business. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



Rocky Ford.

Ordinary Stock. (Seed from entire field planted only for seed.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Extra Early Citron. Earlier than any other; large, showy, and of good flavor. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Burpee's Netted Gem. The most popular and best green fleshed melon. The vines are of extremely strong growth, short, and branch freely, the fruit setting close to the hill; fruit even and regular in size and form, nearly round or slightly oval. Finely netted, the skin is of a light golden hue when fully ripened; the flesh is light green, of a melting and luscious flavor; ripens close to the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

The Burrell Gem. Has a tough, thin rind, well arched ribs covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray netting. Shape quite elongated, the diameter from stem to blossom being one-third more than from top to bottom. Meat, of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spicy. Seed cavity small and triangular. The average weight is about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Long Island Beauty. A splendid melon of the Hackensack variety, of very superior quality,

densely netted. Among the earliest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Emerald Gem. Fruit small to medium sized, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young. Flesh deep salmon yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Green Fleshed Osage. It is superior to any other green fleshed melon now known. Its flesh is a beautiful peagreen and of most delicious quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Miller's Cream. It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Hackensack. The most popular variety of Muskmelon grown for market by gardeners. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; is of a most delicious flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Montreal Market. The fruit is of the largest size, specimens often weighing 20 pounds and upwards; flesh very thick and of the finest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Green Nutmeg. Fruit nutmeg shape; skin deep green, finely netted, flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

* One ounce to 30 hills; *
* 4 lbs. per acre. *

Watermelon

* Ready from 90 to 140 *
* days from seed. *

Cuban Queen. One of the largest melons. Flesh bright red, solid, crisp and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kleckley's Sweet. Large, oblong, skin dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. We believe it is the best table melon today. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Phinney's Early. Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a valuable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



White Portugal.

Yellow Danvers Flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65.

Oregon Yellow Danvers Onion, or "Oregon Long Keeper." This is without doubt the best keeping onion grown. This onion is neither a flat nor a globe, but a distinct type between the two. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Yellow Globe Danver.

Extra Early Flat Red. A variety of unusually early maturity; medium size, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Red Wethersfield. An old, standard sort of pleasant flavor; grows very large, keeps well; hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.85.

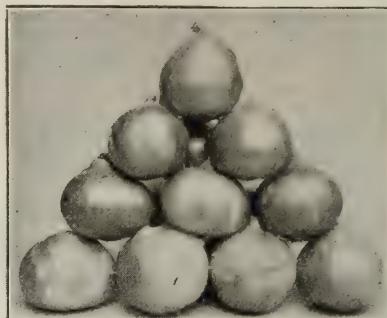
White Queen. An excellent variety, with white skin and of fine flavor, as remarkable for its keeping qualities as for the rapidity of its growth, and is without doubt the earliest onion known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

White Bermuda, True Teneriffe Grown.—These are the mammoth onions which are annually grown in large quantities, both in Bermuda and our southern states, and imported to our northern markets in the early spring. These beautiful oval shaped onions are unsurpassed for the home garden. We offer seed imported direct from the best growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Southport Red Globe. Early, prolific, mild in flavor. Excellent for bunch onions in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.15.

Southport Yellow Globe. A large, handsome globe shaped yellow variety, very productive, of

mild flavor. The outer skin is of a pale yellow; the bulbs are of a beautiful globe shaped and good keepers, this onion is worthy of a trial by market gardeners. It is a favorite with Eastern onion growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.70.



Southport Yellow Globe.

Large White Tripoli. A new and excellent variety, of quick growth and mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Southport White Globe. Of true globe form, the onions are two to two and a half inches in diameter, with a thin delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white in color and very mild flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool dark loft or shed to dry as soon as ripe enough to harvest Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Silver King. This onion grows to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, the flesh is snowy white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

White Barlettta Pickling Onion. This is an ideal pickling onion, small, round, hard and white, surpassing every other variety for this purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

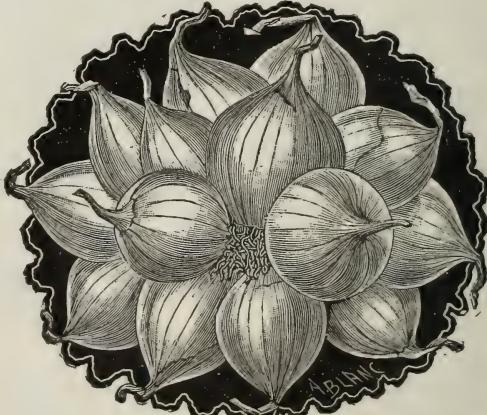
Prizetaker. Is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall on sale at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.85.

White Lisbon. A variety largely used for bunch onions. Very mildly flavored. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Write for special prices on onions in large lots.

ONION SETS.

Add 10c per quart for mailing.
Special price on bushel or barrel lots.
One quart of sets will plant a row 100 feet long.



	Per quart
Top or Button	20c
Red Bottom	20c
Yellow Bottom	20c
White Bottom	25c
Shallots	25c
White Multipliers	30c
Winter Sets	25c

OKRA OR GUMBO.

One oz. to 40 feet of drill. Ready for table in from 90 to 105 days from seed. The pods when young are used in soups, stews, etc. The plants are of the easiest culture. Sow at the usual time for all tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants 2 feet apart.

Dwarf Green. Early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green. Large green pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

White Velvet. This distinct and beautiful new okra was originated in Georgia. The pods are large, perfectly smooth, never prickly, round, not ridged or square, as in other okras. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PEANUTS.

Culture very simple. Plant in light, sandy soil in April, in pod or shelled, two to a hill on level ground. Hill up from time to time as required. Lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; postage extra.

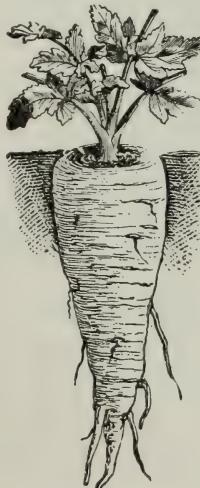
PARSLEY.

One oz. to 150 feet of drill. Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used for garnishing and seasoning.

Moss Curled or Double Curled. A fine dwarf variety, beautifully curled, excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Emerald. Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, bright green color, very ornamental. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PARSNIPS.



Hollow Crown.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Mature in 125 to 140 days from seed. Sow in April or early in May. Cultivate the same as carrots. They may be dug in autumn and stored for winter use, but if left in the ground till spring are very much improved in flavor. Sow

* * * * * * * * * * *
* NORTHERN *
* GROWN. *
* * * * * * * * * *

PEAS

Add 8c per pound for postage.

PEA CROP ALMOST A TOTAL FAILURE, CONSEQUENTLY PRICES ARE HIGHER THIS YEAR.

For first early Peas sow in a light, rich soil, as early in March or April is the ground can be worked; for later varieties, sow in April or May. As soon as sufficient growth has been made draw the earth about the vines. The wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the smooth sorts and should be planted later, owing to their liability to rot in the ground, but are much superior in flavor to the smooth peas. Dwarf varieties sow in rows one foot apart, and taller sorts from 2 to 3 feet apart. For succession of dwarf growing varieties plant Nott's Excelsior, Everbearing, Stratagem.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Alaska. Earliest variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

Long or Hollow Crown Sugar. Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and most excellent flavored. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Guernsey. Fine flavored, half oblong variety, very tender and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PEPPER.

One ounce to 1,500 plants.

Require from 135 to 160 days from sowing to maturity.

The small peppers are the hottest, the large varieties being quite mild in flavor. Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant. They may also be sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past and the soil is warm.

Large Bell, or Bull-Nose. An early variety; of mild flavor, rind thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Large Bell or Bull-Nose.

Sweet Mountain. Similar to the Bull-Nose in shape and color, but larger and milder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Chinese Giant. This is the largest and finest Red Pepper. Of stocky growth, very vigorous, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruit, much larger than the well-known Ruby King. The flesh is extremely mild, and very thick. For salads it is unsurpassed sliced, of mild flavor, rind thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Spanish Monstrous, or Sweet Spanish. Very large, single peppers often grows six to eight inches long, and two to three inches thick. Early, most productive, flesh very sweet and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Long Red Cayenne. Small, long and tapering, very hot, best for seasoning pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Ruby King. Larger size than the Spanish Monstrous, and of different shape. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Chili. Pods sharply conical, nearly two inches in length and half an inch in diameter, brilliant scarlet when ripe, and exceedingly piquant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* 1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill; *
* 90 to 120 lbs. per acre. *
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Premium Gem. A valuable variety, among the earliest green wrinkled sorts of the Little Gem type; very prolific and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

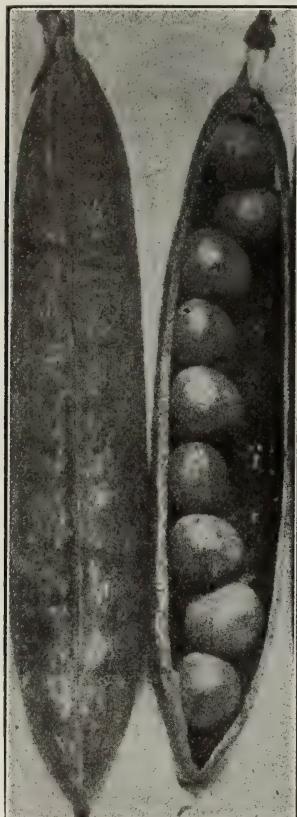
Tom Thumb. Remarkably dwarf and early, of excellent quality, and yields abundantly. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Little Gem. A very desirable early dwarf, green wrinkled variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

American Wonder. One of the earliest wrinkled peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

Nott's Excelsior. Very early; pods always well filled with peas of the finest quality. Will take place of American Wonder. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c.

Extra Early Gradus or "Prosperity" Pea. This popular, large-podded, wrinkled pea is of finest quality, maturing its pods only 2 or 3 days later than the Round Seeded Extra Earlies. The vine grows three feet high, on heavy stems, with large pods, about 4 inches long, filled with large, handsome peas of fine flavor. A profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.



Gradus or Prosperity Peas.

Thomas Laxton. A fine, first early, large podded wrinkled pea, and the only rival to its famous parent, the Gradus Pea. Compared to the Gradus, it is the same season, following only a few days behind the extra early. It is harder, standing much more severe weather. The pods are square at the end, while those of the Gradus

taper, and the Laxton contains more peas of superlative flavor. For the home garden the Laxton cannot be too highly recommended. It grows 3 to 3½ feet in height and bears a fine crop of pods containing 7 to 8 peas. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

Telephone. Seeds green, wrinkled; bearing in great abundance, large, handsome pods from 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from 8 to 12 peas of unequalled flavor; height, 3 feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.

Everbearing. Height of vine, 18 inches to 2 feet, unsurpassed in sweetness and flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Carter's "Daisy," or Dwarf Telephone. A second early dwarf pea with immense pods and peas. The self-supporting, stout plants are fairly loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Dwarf Champion. In this we have the type of Champion of England Peas, with all the good qualities of its parent. The plants are loaded with pods 3 inches in length, round and well filled to the end with peas of unsurpassed flavor. It bears the longest of any peas, being in that respect as good as Champion of England. Height, 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.

McLean's Advancer. A great favorite and largely used by market gardeners, as the large, handsome, well-filled pods, containing peas of finest quality for table use, are borne at the top of the stalk, and are easily gathered. Very vigorous in growth; height, 2 feet; seed green, very much wrinkled; about ten days later than Nott's Excelsior. Our strain is remarkably pure and desirable. Very popular in some sections with canners. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Alderman. This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large podded sort, and are well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods, averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall-growing main crop class of peas. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties, they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. Edible pod or sugar pea; tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.

LATE SORTS.

Stratagem. The strong, sturdy haulm is literally covered with immense pods, many containing as high as 10 large, fine flavored, wrinkled peas. Vines very strong and needing but slight support. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Champion of England. Wrinkled; one of the richest and best flavored peas grown; large, long pods, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Yorkshire Hero. A wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem, but stronger in habit. It is hardy, productive, and of superior flavor. We recommend it to all. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. An excellent variety, either for garden or field culture; large pods, well filled; hardy and very productive. Per lb., 15c.

Dwarf White Marrowfat. A large, delicious marrow pea; an excellent cropper and a favorite with market gardeners. Height, 2 feet. Per lb., 15c.

PUMPKINS

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 * One ounce to thirty hills; *
 * Four lbs. per acre. *
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 * From 100 to 120 days from *
 * sowing seed to maturity. *
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Pumpkins are planted frequently in connection with a crop of corn, or as a second crop after early peas, etc. The fruits are quite susceptible to frost and should be gathered and stored in a cool, dry place.

Sugar. Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter and very prolific; fine for the table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Japanese Pie. Fruits mature early. Flesh deep yellow, flavor much the same as sweet potatoes. The seeds are marked with curious indentations, resembling the characters of the

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

1 OZ. TO 500 PLANTS.

The richer the ground is the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them 4 feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. In removing be careful to pull off close to the roots instead of cutting.

Linnaeus. The earliest of all; very productive and highly flavored. Pkt., 6c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria. Very large; later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

One ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Resembles a small parsnip, and when thinly sliced and cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. It succeeds best in light, rich soil. Sow early and quite deep. The leaves, when they first appear, look like grass, making it specially important to plant in rows. Thin out and cultivate like the carrot, roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring; store a quantity for winter use in a cellar.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 12 lbs. per acre. Cultivated very extensively for "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, sow early in April and again in May, in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw.

Monstrous Viroffay. A variety with large thick leaves. Equally as good for fall as for spring sowing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.



Spinach—Viroffay.

Round Thick Leaf. The main market sort, thick leaves. Good for fall or spring sowing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Savoy Leaved. The leaves of this variety are large, of good substance, and curled like the Savoy Cabbage; very productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Long Standing. This variety has the valued characteristic of remaining a long time after maturity, without running to seed. In other respects it closely resembles the round leaf. Quality very fine. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety, and will stand more severe weather than any other kind with but slight protection. Seed is prickly, leaves oblong, used for fall sowing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Five lbs. or more of one variety of spinach, not prepaid, at 20c per lb.

Squash

Summer and early sorts ready for use in from 55 to 65 days from planting. One oz. to 30 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre. Hills 4 feet apart each way.

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from frost is past and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean.

Three plants to the hill.

Boston Marrow. A much esteemed variety, coming in about 10 days later than the bush sorts; a good keeper of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Early White Bush Scalloped. An early, flat, scallop-shaped variety; color white; fine flavored; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Squash—White Bush Scallop.

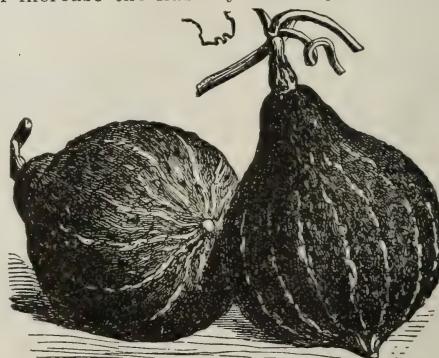
Early Yellow Bush Scalloped. Identical with the preceding, except color is yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Summer Crookneck. Very early and productive. One of the best for summer use. It is small, crooknecked, color yellow, shell hard when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Vegetable Marrow. A variety used extensively in England. The fruit is oblong, with a greenish yellow rind; flesh white, soft and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

FALL AND WINTER SORTS.

One oz. to 20 hills; 6 lbs. to the acre. Hills 8 feet apart each way. From planting to maturity 100 to 125 days. Gather before injured by frost for winter use, care being taken not to break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.



Hubbard.

most perfect globe shape, skin white and smooth, leaves dark green and of strong growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved. Is a very early variety, and is rapidly taking the place of all other flat turnips for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Golden Ball. Rapid grower, excellent flavor, globe shaped and of a beautiful bright yellow color; a good keeper, and has no superior for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Snowball. A medium sized, round, pure white variety of excellent flavor. For early sowing this is one of the best, being crisp, tender and sweet, maturing in six weeks from time of sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch. Medium size, of quick growth, juicy and of excellent quality, may be used in either spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Snowball.

Amber Globe. Is one of the best varieties for general crop. Flesh firm and sweet, and keeps well until late in spring, grows to a large size and is excellent for stock or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen. Very hardy and productive, good keeper, globe-shaped, color pale yellow with purple top; very firm in texture and closely resembling the Rutabaga in keeping qualities; good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cow Horn. Matures very quickly, roots are shaped like carrot, almost half above ground. Flesh white, fine-grained and sweet and of excellent quality for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early White Egg. A quick growing variety, perfectly smooth and nearly egg-shaped. In color it is pure white, of extraordinary firmness and solidity; grows about half out of the ground, has small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

Largely grown in the Northern States and Canada for stock feeding, and for this purpose they are superior to turnips. Sow not later than June, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to eight inches in rows.

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy

and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly, with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Sweet German. Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

HERBS.

Herbs delight in a rich, mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drills, one foot apart; when up a few inches, thin out, cut just before they come into full blossom, tie in bunches and hang up or spread thinly.

Anise. Cultivated principally for garnishing and seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Basil, Lettuce-Leaved. The leaves and tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Balm. Principally used for making balm tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Borage. A hardy annual; used as a pot herb and its beautiful blue flowers as a garnish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Caraway. Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Coriander. Cultivated for garnishing, but more frequently for its seeds, which are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Catnip. Used as a medicinal herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Sweet Fennel. The leaves, boiled, enter into many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Horehound. Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Pennyroyal. Used for medicinal properties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Rosemary. An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Summer Savory. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Saffron. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing, and has also strong medicinal properties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Sage. The leaves and tender tops are used in flavorings and dressings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Sorrel. Much used for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Thyme. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Tansy. Cultivated for its medicinal properties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Wormwood. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Chervil. A native of South Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dandelion. The Dandelion resembles Endives, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, or for blanching or salad. The roots when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Large-leaved, double the size of the common. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Small Fruit Plants

Prices are for plants by express, not prepaid.
We have facilities whereby we can supply from reliable growers the following stocks:

GRAPES.

Worden. Black, a seedling of the Concord, but earlier, large in bunch and berry, much better quality and hardier, will stand more cold weather than the Concord, 2 years, No. 1. Price, each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$8.00.

Strawberries. The following varieties will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary garden crops. The varieties adapted to Colorado are the following: Jacunda, Captain Jack, Wilson, and Senator Dunlop.

Prices for any above varieties, not prepaid: Dozen for 15c; 100 for 60c; 1,000 for \$5.00.

Raspberries. Can furnish leading varieties. Price, 12 for 50c; \$3.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000, by express.

Currants. We select these two varieties as being the best producers and perfectly hardy: La Versailles, very large red, with long bunches. Red Cherry, an old favorite; very vigorous and productive, though bunches are short. Price, each 15c; 10 for 95c; 100 for \$7.50.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Industry. The most planted in this country of any English sort and is less subject to mildew. The bush is strong, upright and immensely productive. Berries are of the largest size, dark red and of excellent quality, rich and agreeable. When properly grown it produces large crops annually. It is one of the best varieties for general culture. Price, each 25c; 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$17.50.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn.) This American seedling has been widely planted in recent years and is highly recommended by all growers. Bush is very hardy, clean, healthy foliage, vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit large, smooth, red and of first-class flavor and quality; resembles Houghton, only much larger. It is one of the finest gooseberries in cultivation. Price, each 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$17.50.

Blackberries. The Snyder is unquestionably the hardiest, while the Erie is hardy and very vigorous. Both do well in Colorado. Price for either, 75c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. All by express.

When large quantities of any above are wanted write us in regard to same.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

By Express Only.

We always endeavor to send out none but live roots, but cannot replace any that fail to grow, owing to the numerous outside hindrances which may affect the plants.

	Per 12	Per 100	Per 1,000
EARLY CABBAGE. Winnigstadt, Jersey Wakefield, ready May 1	\$.10	\$.50	\$ 4.00
LATE CABBAGE. Hollander, Premium Flat Dutch, Winnigstadt, and Red Drumhead, ready in June.....	.10	.40	2.50
EARLY CAULIFLOWER. Snowball, ready May 1.....	.20	1.00	8.00
LATE CAULIFLOWER. Snowball, ready in June.....	.20	.75	6.00
TOMATOES. Earliana and beauty, ready May 1, from seed bed .....	.15	.50	4.00
TOMATOES. Earliana and Beauty, ready May 1, transplanted .....	.15	.80	7.00
PEPPERS. Ruby King and Cayenne, transplanted, ready May 15 .....	.20	1.00	8.00
EGG PLANTS. New York Improved Purple, transplanted, ready June 1.....	.35	2.00	...
EARLY CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching. Ready May 10....	.10	.50	4.00
LATE CELERY. Giant Paseal, Ready June 25.....	.10	.25	2.00
SWEET POTATOES. Yellow Nansemond and Yellow Jersey, ready June 1.....	...	.50	3.50

Can quote special prices on large lots Cabbage and Celery in July.

Asparagus Roots. Two-year-old. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

Mint. For seasoning. Per clump, 25c.

Rhubarb. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

Horse-Radish. Cut 4 to 6 inches long. Doz., 15c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.50.

Chives. In bunch, sprouted. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Artichokes. Jerusalem. Pound, 10c; 3 for 25c; 25 pounds at 3c; 100 pounds, \$2.50.

Sage. One-year clumps. Each, 20c.

Tarragon. Highly recommended for Tarragon vinegar. Each, 20c.

Choice Flower Seeds

Directions for Planting and Culture Printed on Each Package

General Culture. A rather light and moderately rich soil, thoroughly spaded, is most desirable. That the tiny seedlings may be seen and the weeds removed, it is better to plant all flower seeds in rows. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. Do not grow the plants too thick. Keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil well stirred with a hoe or rake during the summer, especially if the weather is dry. A great many varieties can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. Most plants will continue to bloom much longer if the flowers are picked, and not allowed to form seed.

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye.)

The flowers are very brilliant, but not very freely produced. The foliage is pretty, delicate and many parted. It will grow readily in a shaded place under a tree or by a fence, and requires no extra care in planting or cultivating. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Adonis Flos. Scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

ACROLINIUM (Everlasting.)

This beautiful flower somewhat resembles the Rodanthe, but the flower heads are of larger size. It is largely used for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. Half hardy annual.

Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM.

A valuable plant on account of the length of time it remains in bloom, and for contrast of color with the more brilliant varieties. It blooms constantly all summer in the garden. Hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Light blue. Pkt., 5c.

AGROSTEMMA (Crown of the Fields.)

Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses or in beds. The annual variety is known as Rose of Heaven, the perennial as Rose Campion. About 1½ feet high.

Agrostemma Coeli Rosa (Rose of Heaven). Rose white center. Annual. Pkt., 5c.

Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion). Crimson. Perennial. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in conservatory or garden.

Amaranthus Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves yellow, red and green. Very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual; two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding). Well known. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM.

Whether used for summer brooming or flowering in fall and winter, in the parlor or greenhouse, its easy culture and the delicate, honey-like fragrance of its flowers, so much prized in bouquets and baskets, render it most unlikely that this old favorite will ever be cast aside.

Alyssum, Sweet (Maritimum). Flowers white; one foot; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Compactum. "Little Gem." Of dwarf, robust growth; an excellent cut flower; half foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Saxatile Compacta (Rock or Golden Alyssum). Showy yellow; three-quarter foot, hardy perennial. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. The seed should be sown early in spring, and the young plants transplanted from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to the height and size.

HAINES SEED CO.'S TWO NEW ASTERS.

Denver Beauty. A chrysanthemum-flowered Aster of the Burbank strain. The flowers resemble the incurving chrysanthemums; the color is a gorgeous pink, of marvelous beauty. The mammoth growth of plant insures extra long stems from 20 to 30 inches, and the flowers are very large.

Colorado Queen. A marvelous white Aster that will match Denver Beauty only the stems are not quite as long.

Price of either of above: Pkt., 25c; or one packet of each, 40c.

Giant Comet. The perfection of all Asters; plants are vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet, the flowers in this class have very long and recurved petals, having much the effect of the finest chrysanthemums. The colors are of varied and beautiful shades, and has become the favorite amongst lovers of this beautiful and useful flower. Height 18 to 24 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Quilled German (Mixed, Double). Of oval form; flowers large, brilliant and freely produced; 1½ to 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

China Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Giant Branching. Splendid for cut flowers, different in many respects from any other Asters. The flowers are very large, on long, stiff stems, and very double; colors are distinct and handsome. Per pkt., 10c.

Semples' Branching. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY FLOWERED.

Truffaut's Rose. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's White. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Truffaut's Lavender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Truffaut's Fiery Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAMS (Ladies' Slipper, Touch-Me-Not.)

Magnificent conservatory or out-door plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. The soil should be of the richest possible character. Tender annuals.

Balsam, Double Tall. Fine Mixed. A particularly fine strain of Balsam. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam, Double Dwarf. Grows only 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam, Double Camellia Flowered. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE.

A very pretty rapid growing annual climber, with inflated membranous capsules, resembling small balloons, from which it derives its name, which with its beautifully cut leaves makes a delightful screen. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM APPLE.

Quick growing climbers with ornamental foliage. In the late summer and fall bearing curious warty fruits, of a rich golden yellow, which as they ripen, split open and display the rows of brilliant scarlet seeds. These fruits when ripe are placed in bottles of spirits or sweet oil, and are regarded as being very efficacious in curing cuts, sprains and burns. Sow seed in light rich soil, at the base of trellis or poles on which they can climb. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT.

One of the most popular hardy annuals, almost equal to the Sweet Alyssum. Like it, it is one of the easiest culture, and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year round.

Candytuft. White. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft. Dark purple. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft. Dwarf, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANNAS (Indian Shot.)

Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much used in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered location they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. Pkt., 5c.

CARNATION.

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form or delicious fragrance, the richly-hued carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more esteemed for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant two feet apart each way.

New Dwarf Marguerite. The plants are dwarf, branching, compact and neat in habit, standing well upright without any support. Pkt., 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the following season. These are very fine for edgings and beds.

Canterbury Bells. Single varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bells. Double varieties. Pkt., 5c.

CAMPAMULA.

A new and entirely distinct and exceedingly beautiful variety of Canterbury Bells, and is quite an acquisition to this class of hardy perennials, which are receiving a great deal of attention both at home and abroad, the diameter presenting a cup and saucer. Colors are blue, lilac, rose and white. The plants are of strong growth and their beautiful blossoms almost completely hide the foliage from view. Pkt., 5c.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia.)

Coerulea. (Colorado's Emblematic Flower). Sow early in spring; they do not always flower the first season, but once established they are perpetual. Flowers very early in the spring. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE.

This belongs to the nasturtium family and is a rapid growing delicate vine, with clean, handsome foliage, and an abundance of bright canary yellow blossoms. Grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet. It is also a good rambler and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc. It makes an excellent window vine for winter and when confined to pots does not get beyond control. Pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties has brought chrysanthemums into general favor.

Chrysanthemum Coronarium. Double Mixed.
Pkt., 5c.

CLARKIA.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances. Hardy annuals.

Clarkia Pulchella. Double mixed; one and a half feet. Pkt., 5c.

CATCHFLY (Silene.)

A beautiful genus of free-flowering plants, with bright, attractive flowers, admirably adapted for spring and summer blooming in beds, rock works, etc.

Silene Pendula Compacta Nana. Mixed. Plant dwarf and compact, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches in height. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA.

A fine summer climbing plant, quick growing and bearing large, bell-shaped purple flowers. In sowing place the seed edgewise and cover lightly.

Cobaea Scandens. Purple; 20 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Cobaea Scandens. White; 20 feet. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet star-shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height, 8 feet. Tender annual.

Ipomoea Quamoclit. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA.

An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are magnificent foliage plants, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.

Centaurea Cyanus (Blue Bottle). Corn flower or Bachelor's Button. Pkt., 5c.

Moschatus. Sweet Sultan. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea Candidissima. "Dusty Miller." Pkt., 5c.



Cockscomb.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia.)

Annual plants of tropical origin, and one of the most satisfactory and showy plants for garden decorations, bearing in the greatest profusion, spikes of beautiful, feather-like blossoms. In this class is included the well-known Cocks-comb.

Feathered. Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS.

Beautiful autumn flowering plants, producing thousands of beautiful flowers, in pure white, pink, and crimson shades. Should be sown in the spring, in the open ground, when all danger of frost is passed, or the seed may be started under cover, and afterwards transplanted. Plant about 18 inches apart in the rows, or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth.

Giant Fancy. Flowers often 5 inches wide, and with the petals beautifully fringed.

White. Pkt., 10c.

Red. Deep and dark. Pkt., 10c.

Pink. Bright and clear shades. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. All shades from pure white to deep crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Early Large Flowering. Pkt., 5c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN (*Ricinus*.)

Tall growing plants of tropical origin, whose luxuriant foliage renders them exceedingly ornamental and desirable. Half hardy annuals.

Zanzibariensis. A new and distinct class, the plants of which attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The varieties in our mixture include light and dark green leaves, some of copper bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. Pkt., 5c.

Tall. Splendid ornamental plant, eight feet high; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.

Coreopsis. Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE DAISY.

A charming little plant for pots, edgings and borders. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and if well watered will bloom all summer. Plants can be removed safely even when in flower. Give them a cool, partially shaded place.

White, Pink or Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur.)

This Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful plants, and for large gardens is invaluable. The leaves are much divided and the flowers in terminal spikes. Easily propagated by seed or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Delphinium Hybrid. Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Delphinium Formosum. Light blue. Pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(*California Poppy*.)

Very showy, free flowering plants, of low growth, with fine divided foliage of a silver-gray hue. Where a whole bed of these flowers is desired, the seed may be sown thinly broadcast over the bed and lightly raked in. This is a most effective way of planting this gorgeous flower. When well started the young plants may be thinned out to stand eight to ten inches apart each way, flowering profusely throughout the season. Pkt., 5c.

Burbank's Crimson-Flowering. My strain has all been produced by most rigid selection from season to season, until now the flowers are of a very clear rosy crimson, very constant, freely produced, being a wholly new production greatly admired by all who have seen it. The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across.—Luther Burbank. Per package, 15c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*.)

Pretty little clusters of fine, delicate flowers. They succeed best in a shady situation, but will thrive well in any garden soil, blooming most freely during the spring and fall months. They

will flower also as a house plant during winter in a cool room. Seed should be sown early in the spring and when well started, transplant to stand six inches apart. Along the garden walks they make a beautiful border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season, and still more profusely the second spring. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru.)

The plants are large and require 4 feet space; makes a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. Will grow in any common garden soil, from seed sown in open ground. Hardy annual; 2 feet high.

Marvel of Peru. Hybrid finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FOX GLOVE (*Digitalis*.)

Handsome ornamental plants, of stately growth and varied colors. Hardy perennials. Very fine mixed; 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA.

Showy plants, flowering the first year and among the gayest ornaments of the garden.

Picta Lorenziana. For general decorative purposes, as well as for bouquets, this is invaluable. Flowers from July until freezing weather; covered in winter, it can be treated as a perennial. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c.

GERANIUM.

No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain superior varieties. Sow in March in gentle heat, in well drained pots.

Geranium. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GODETIA.

A hardy annual, growing from six inches to ten inches high. Of compact growth, with a profusion of satiny cup-shaped flowers in deep red, pink and white, shaded and blended. Valuable for bedding or massing. Sow seed early in the year. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GILIA.

A hardy annual growing one foot high, with white, lilac or rose-colored flowers. Valuable for rock-work or borders. Sow seed in the fall. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GOURDS (*Cucurbita*.)

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit, in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, etc. Do not plant the seed until all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers; 10 to 20 feet high.

Nest-Egg. White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

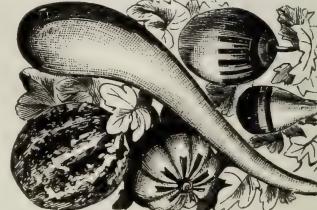
Hercules' Club. A curious sort. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS—MIXED.

Small ornamental varieties, mixed; best imported. Pkt., 10c.

Large ornamental varieties, mixed; best imported. Per pkt., 10c.



Gourds.

GYPSOPHILLA.

Pretty, free flowering, elegant plants, succeeding in any garden soil. Their misty white panicles of bloom are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers.

Gypsophilla paniculata (Baby's Breath). White flowers, fine for bouquets; one of the favorite hardy perennials. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos.)

Beautiful climbing plants of free growth and flowering in character; 10 feet. Tender annuals.

Dolichos Lablab. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE.

Well known, deliciously fragrant plants, excellent for bedding purposes or pot culture. Half hardy perennial.

Heliotropium Grandiflora. Finest mixed; 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK.

The flowers are as double as the rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red and purple to pure white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position, 3 feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. Hardy perennial; 5 feet high.

Hollyhock, Double. Extra choice; finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Separate Colors. Double; white, pink, yellow, maroon, each, pkt., 10c.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop.)

A splendid annual climber; has handsome foliage, which resembles that of the common hop vine. Especially desirable, as the plant never suffers from summer heat, or an attack of insects. Of easiest culture. Per pkt., 5c.

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum.)

A very singular dwarf, trailing plant, much used for garnishing. The leaves and stems are covered with crystalline globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Half hardy annual.

Ice Plant. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lacryma.)

Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves. Plant in open ground, in hills 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds in a hill, and cover half an inch deep. Hardy annuals; 3 feet high.

Job's Tears (Coix Lacryma). Pkt., 5c.

LANTANA.

The varieties of the Lantana are almost numberless. The flowers are borne in verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white.

Lantana. Finest French hybrid mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR.

Well-known annuals of great beauty, and noted for the richness of their colors, especially in blue shades. Easily propagated by seed; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Dwarf. Double, extra fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LATHYRUS.

"Everlasting Sweet Pea." A hardy perennial climber, profuse bloomer. Sow the seed in the open. The plants die down in the fall but come up again in the spring.

Latifolius. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA.

A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are applied as universally in summer gardens as Scarlet Geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Blue; the best bedding variety; 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD.

These are old favorites in our gardens, but have been greatly improved recently in size and doubleness of flowers. Are very effective for masses and groups.

French, Double Dwarf. Pkt., 5c.

African, Double Dwarf. Pkt., 5c.

MOON FLOWER (Evening Glory.)

A splendid climbing plant, will grow 30 to 40 feet in a season. The seeds being very hard, should be pared thin at one end with a knife, care being taken not to cut the kernel, then sown in moist earth in a box, and put in a warm place; they will be up in 2 or 3 weeks, then plant where wanted to grow. Per pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY.**CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (Tall Morning Glory.)**

This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height, 10 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



Morning Glory.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.

The flowers are of immense size and of strong colors. Soak seed before planting. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Morning Glory.)

A trailing procumbent plant with flowers of rich shades of blue, in some specimens rivalling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July till after severe frosts. Height, 10 inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.



MIGNONETTE.

MIGNONETTE.

A well-known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes 3 to 6 inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Dwarf. Machet, dwarf, French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Reseda Odorata. Sweet; large flowering variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MOURNING BRIDE.

One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height, 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Scabiosa. Dwarf double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MUSK PLANT (Mimulus.)

Strikingly handsome flower of easiest cultivation. Perennials in the greenhouse; annuals in the open air.

Mimulus Moschatus (Musk Plant.) Cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. Need rich soil and plenty of moisture. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIUMS.

"Tom Thumb or Dwarf Growing." This type of Nasturtium is unrivaled for beauty and effect, forming compact plants of not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost. Succeeds under all weather conditions until frost, and unsurpassed for all garden purposes. Plant freely anywhere.

Nasturtium Dwarf.

Crystal Palace Gem.

Golden King.

King of Tom Thumb.

White Pearl.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Dwarf Mixed Varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

TALL OR TRAILING VARIETIES.

Moonlight. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Tall Mixed Varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c.

NICOTIANA.

Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the long duration and freedom of their bloom. Sow when the weather gets warm. Hardy annuals.

Affinis (Tuberose Flowered Tobacco.) Very fragrant, pure white tubular flowers, continuous bloom; annuals. Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowering Purple. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA.

Curious and interesting free-flowering plant of the easiest culture, growing in any garden soil. Hardy annuals.

Nigella Hispanica.—(Love in a Mist.) Pkt., 5c.

PANSY.

This popular flower thrives best on a cool, moist, but well drained soil, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure or fine ground bone. Seeds sown early will produce fine plants for autumn blooming. The proper method, though, is to sow in July or August, and protect the plants during the winter, when they will flower continuously that spring and summer.

We import our pansy seed direct from some of the best growers in Germany and France.

The Haines Seed Co.'s Silver State Mixture. There are no better pansies grown either in this country or Europe than these. Pkt., 25c.

TRIMARDEAU GIANT PANSIES.

Germania or Masterpiece. Giant Ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

Emperor William. Ultramarine with purple, violet eye. Pkt., 15c.

Imp. Lord Beaconsfield. Purple violet, with white margin. Pkt., 15c.

Large Flowering Purple. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Black. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Golden. Yellow stained. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Pure Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Yellow. Black eye. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixture. Especially fine selection. Pkt., 15c.

Mixed. Splendid for bedding. Pkt., 5c; 1/2 oz., 25c; 1/4 oz., 40c.



Giant Pansy.

PETUNIA.

Most valuable plants, succeeding well almost anywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of color, fragrance and continued blooming.

Striped. Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 30c; oz., 75c.

Single Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Double Mixed. Saved from choice double flowers, always a few come single. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX PERENNIAL.

The varieties of perennial phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are perfectly hardy and need no protection, and will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground.

Phlox Perennial. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox Drummondii is one of the very finest of annual plants, and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring, or plants may be started in a hot-bed and transplanted. Give good, rich ground, and set plants 6 inches apart each way. Hardy annual; 1 foot high.

Phlox Drummondii, Large Flowering. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Star. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Phlox—Drummondii Grandiflora.

PINK (Dianthus.)

This magnificent tribe is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed. Dianthus Chinensis and varieties known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful classes of plants existing. Dianthus Hedewigii and Diadematums are splendid sorts, with flowers averaging 3 inches in diameter and of the most brilliant colors.



Chinese Pinks.

Dianthus Chinensis (China or Indian Pink.) Finest double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Hedewigii. Very beautiful mixed colors; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Plumarium (Pheasant's Eye.) A beautiful, single, hardy pink, with fringed edge white flowers, with a dark center. Pkt., 5c.

PICOTEE.

Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height, 18 inches. German, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY.

Plants large and brilliant colored flower; always makes a showy display in the garden.

Carnation. Flowered, double, mixed; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Shirley. These charming poppies range in color, extending from pure white through the most delicate shade of pale pink, rose and carnation to deepest crimson. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 50c.

Oriental (Perennial.) A row of these in bloom makes a splendid show. The prevailing color is the brightest scarlet imaginable, the flowers often measuring 6 inches across, and they last a long time. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

PORTULACA.

Beautiful and popular hardy annuals of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation, and producing throughout the summer their flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion. The double Portulaca is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Six inches high.

Single Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora Flore Pleno. Fine double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA SIMENSIS (Chinese Primrose.)

Sow in shallow boxes filled with good, rich soil, dusting a little fine earth over them; if covered too deeply, or if the seed be wet and allowed to dry again, they will not germinate. Transplant into pots and they will be ready for winter blooming in the drawing room. Tender perennials. 6 to 9 inches high.

Siensis Fimbriata Filicifolia. Flowers large, of great substance; finely fringed; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Officinalis (English Yellow Primrose.) Hybrid open air, large flowering, very hardy, profuse flowering, delicate shades of color. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage.)

Splendens. Large flowering Scarlet Sage. Pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

The Salpiglossis is one of the greatest favorites among the annuals, partly because of its easy culture, but principally for its beautiful orchid-like flowers, which it produces from early summer until late fall.

Grandiflora. A very fine variety, all colors, mixed, bearing very choice flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SMILAX.

Sow in shallow boxes in light soil at any season of the year. Press the seed evenly into

the soil, and then cover to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch. The seed often germinates slowly, lying sometimes three or four months before it all comes up. When fit to handle, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots. Pkt., 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum.)

The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them. Sow in May or in autumn.

Tall. Very choice, mixed; large flowering. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf. Very fine, large flowering; selected seed. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower.)

To have them bloom early, start in hot-bed and transplant when small into pots, and turn out in June to open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual; 1 foot high.

Stocks, German. Ten weeks. Very fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SUNFLOWER, FANCY (Helianthus.)

Californica. Extra large and very double. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

For display in the garden, Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn, or it can be sown in August and will make fine blossoming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better, and seeds should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet high.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Sweet William.

VERBENA.

Flowers well from seed sown in spring. If started in the house in pots in winter they will be in bloom early, but if sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August. Each plant will require a space of four feet. Tender perennial trailer; 1 foot high.

Hybrid. Extra choice, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Auricula Flora. Various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET (Viola.)

Violets do well in any good, well enriched soil. The best results, however, are obtained from soil prepared from sod taken from a heavy sandy loam, that is well drained.

Pure White. Pkt., 10c.

Blue. Very fine. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Scented English. Pkt., 10c.

VIRGINIA STOCK (Hesperus.)

Extremely beautiful, free-flowering little plants for beds, baskets or edgings, growing freely in any soil. Hardy annuals.

Hesperus Matronalis. Dame's Violet, rocket. Pkt., 5c.

Hesperus Candidissima. Dame's Violet, white. Pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER (*Echinochystis Lobata.*)

This wild cucumber is a native of Colorado. It is a well-known climber, and is used as a vine for covering trellis and porches; remarkable for the luxuriance and rapidity of its growth. Hardy annual; 10 to 20 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER.

A well-known plant, much esteemed for its fragrance. Sow seed early in hot-bed, and when the plants are small put them out in pots and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house, and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; 18 inches high.

Double, Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Single, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.

These mixed flower seeds embrace more than a hundred varieties of such easy growing and

pretty flowers as are suitable for forming a wild flower garden, and on any untidy bare spots of ground which are so frequently unsightly and which, if properly cared for and kept free from weeds, can be made to produce a continual display of bloom during the summer. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS (Youth and Old Age.)

A very showy plant with large double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for Dwarf Dahlias. The colors run through all the shades of carmine, lilac, scarlet, purple, crimson, yellow, to pure white. Sow the seed early in the spring, in open ground, and transplant to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, in good rich soil. Half hardy annual; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Double, Mixed. Saved from selected flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Striped. Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

The reason why our customers are so well pleased with our Sweet Peas is because we exercise the greatest care in having the seed grown especially for us by one of the most careful growers in California, thus insuring the very best that can be had. Sweet Peas are among the most beautiful of all our hardy annuals.

Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, as this enables the vines to get a strong growth before hot weather. Work thoroughly into the ground a large quantity of well rotted manure.

We find a good method is to plant the seed in a row, dropping two or three seeds every six inches, then cover about two inches, and then to hoe out a small trench a few inches from the seed row and parallel to it, for irrigating. This trench should be filled with water very often during the dry weather and the water will percolate to the roots.

Keep the flowers picked off as fast as they come into bloom, for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. Always water early in the morning or late at night when the sun is off the ground.

NEW SWEET PEAS—"COUNTESS OF SPENCER" TYPE.

Countess Spencer. A magnificent flower. Bright clear pink of largest size, showing deeper shade at edges, open form, wavy petals. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Flora Norton Spencer. Very nicely waved. The color is bright blue with tint of purple. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Senator Spencer. A very large and attractive Spencer variety. Chocolate and seal brown, striped, flaked and mottled on ivory white; very distinct and novel, and one of the very largest in size. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Helen Lewis. Standard crimson orange; wings orange rose, very large, open form, wavy edges. The blooms are of gigantic size, the ruffled standard measures two inches across. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

White Spencer. Has beautifully poised wings which are large and wavy, and the standard is erect and wavy. To our minds this is the finest white Sweet Pea in existence at the present time. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Phenomenal. Orchid flowered white, shaded with lilac. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Primrose Spencer. This is the primrose colored selection out of Countess Spencer. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Florence Morse Spencer. White with picotee edge of pink, large and wavy wings and standards. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

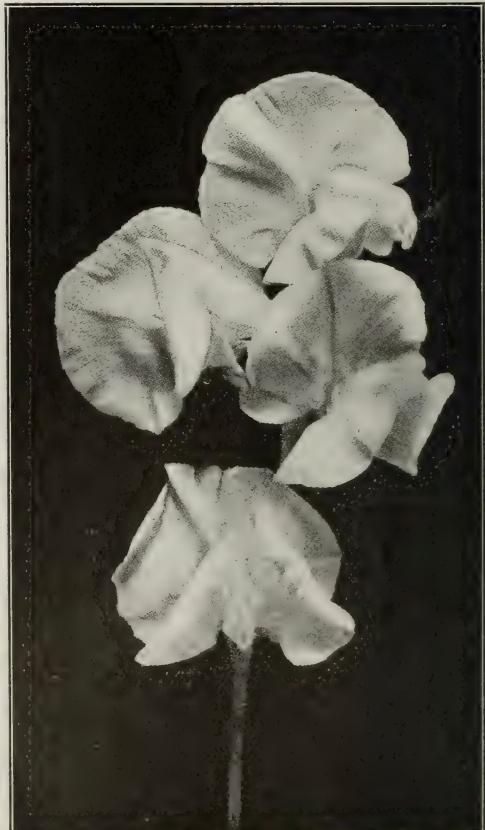
Aurora Spencer. One of the most attractive of our last season's set. A ground of white, beautifully striped and flaked with salmon and orange pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Asta Ohn. Another Spencer of peculiar value on account of its dainty pinkish lavender tint. A beautiful shade and one of the best of modern Spencers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Apple Blossom Spencer. An immense Spencer with bright rose standard and primrose wings; wavy and fluffy and beautiful. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

Black Knight (Spencer.) Very deep maroon, one of the darkest sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Blanche Ferry (Spencer.) The well known pink and white variety of Spencer type. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.



Sweet Peas.

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. A beautiful blending of soft straw color, tinted with blush pink and shading to apricot and rose at the edges, with quite a distinct rose margin. A decided beauty. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Othello Spencer. The celebrated dark variety we offered for the first time last season. Deep maroon self. Extremely large and beautiful. Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c.

King Edward Spencer. A gorgeous and brilliant crimson scarlet. An immense flower with large, wavy standard and long drooping wings. The best of the bright reds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Mixed "Spencer Hybrid" or Giant "Orchid-Flowered" Sweet Peas. This mixture is composed of Spencer types only. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c.

UNWIN AND NEW GRANDIFLORA TYPES.

Gladys Unwin. Clear, bright, light pink, almost self-colored, but a little deeper at the edges. Very large size, open form with wavy edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Helen Pierce. Pure white, veined blue, the blossoms are of good size of true hooded type, long stems, very unique. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

LARGE FLOWERING SORTS IN COLORS. WHITE.

Dorothy Eckford. "White Seeded." The best pure white in existence, is semi-hooded, of the best form, with very large white wings and large standard, which averages two inches across.

Blanche Burpee. "White Seeded." Pure white, somewhat over medium size, hooded form, but only slightly hooded; it is rather more graceful than the whites of open form.

Emily Henderson. Pure white (white seeded.) Large size, open form.

PALE YELLOW OR PRIMROSE.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon. A grand primrose yellow.

Sybil Eckford. Medium-sized flower of unique coloring. The standard is light apricot, the wings cream and lemon.

Stella Morse. Deep cream, with blush pink edges.

LIGHT PINK.

Prima Donna. Lovely shade of soft pink, of large size and fine form.

Lovely. Soft shell pink, extra fine.

Katherine Tracy. Standard soft pink, wings a trifle lighter tone—almost a self color.

ROSE SHADES AND PINK.

Earliest of All. Rose and white.

Prince of Wales. Bright rose, self color, long stem and free flowering.

ORANGE, PINK OR SALMON.

Miss Willmott. Large orange pink.

Aurora. Orange rose, striped on white; large size.

LAVENDER AND MAUVE.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. New, best of all lavenders.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Light lavender, almost azure blue and nearly free from any tint of mauve. The clearest delicate blue we have.

Admiration. A most delicate pinkish lavender throughout.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Flora Norton. Bright, clear blue, self-colored with just a tint of purple.

Navy Blue. New, deep violet blue.

Captain of the Blues. Standard bluish-purple, wings clear blue.

DEEP MAROON.

Othello. Very dark maroon, showing veins of almost black.

Shahzada. Dark maroon and violet.

STRIPED AND VARIEGATED.

Gray Friar. Heliotrope, marbled or dusted on white on both standard and wings.

America. Crimson scarlet, striped on white.

SCARLET AND RED.

King Edward VII. Bright red or crimson scarlet.

Salopian. Deep crimson, best of all dark reds.

Fire Fly. Brightest crimson scarlet.

Prices. Except where marked, 5c per packet, 6 packets for 25c; 12 packets for 40c; 10c per ounce; 3 one-ounce packages for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. package, 20c; 1b. package, 60c.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

OUR SILVER STATE MIXTURE SWEET PEAS.

This is the finest mixture of Sweet Peas, of the choicest varieties. These Peas are not grown in mixture, but are grown separately and carefully mixed by us from the straight named varieties, and should not be confounded with the ordinary cheap mixtures. At flowering time you will find it has paid to buy only the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c.

FLOWER BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

In September of each year we receive our importations of Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbs, which require to be put into the ground in fall.

(Postage, 10c Dozen Extra.)

	Each	Per doz.
Calla, white	\$0.15	\$1.25
Roman Hyacinth, white .....	.05	.50
Single Hyacinth, mixed colors .....	.10	.60
Double Hyacinth, mixed colors .....	.10	.60
Single Tulips, mixed colors .....	.05	.25
Double Tulips, mixed colors .....	.05	.25
Crocus, mixed colors .....	.02	.10
Lily of the Valley .....	.05	.35
Berumda Easter Lily .....	.20	2.00
Chinese Sacred Lily .....	.10	1.00
Narcissus .....	.05	.40
Freesia .....	.05	.30
Oxalis .....	.03	.25
Snowdrops, single .....	.02	.15
Snowdrops, double .....	.03	.25

PAEONIES.

Fine, hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, color and fragrance. They are at home in any climate or soil, but thrive best in a deep, rich, well-drained loam. They make a gorgeous display planted in beds, on the lawn, or planted singly along a walk or herbaceous border. The Peony is perfectly hardy and generally able to care for itself, but it does not follow that they enjoy neglect. Give them ample room in which to grow, keeping them free from weeds and grass and they will amply repay all the care given.

Festiva Maxima. A rare variety of great beauty. Exceedingly showy and of large size. Pure, snowy white flaked with small crimson spots at center. Finest white in cultivation. Each, 50c.

Golden Harvest. Soft pink, cream and gold, and often in the center a dainty Festiva Maxima, blood drops and all. One of the most prolific and sure bloomers in all the paeony family. Each, 50c.

Queen Victoria. A full, strong, white flower, with yellowish-tinted center. Each, 35c.

Lady Bramwell, Silvery Rose. A most charming flower, perfect in form, compact, symmetrical and exceedingly fragrant. It is one of our fine ones. Each, 50c.

L'Esperence. This is an excellent variety. It is a pink rose in form and fragrance, and is especially valuable in the northern states, as it is a strong, hardy and robust plant, and often is on time for Decoration Day. Each, 35c.

Crimson Queen. Both petals and petaloids are of the same deep color. It is finely fringed, but the whole flower is of that solid, intense coloring. Each, 60c.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants and Roots

For Permanent Planting in Garden, Borders, Etc.

Bleeding Heart (*Dielytra Spectabilis*.) A hardy perennial plant, producing graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers. Price, 25c each.

Columbine (*Aquilegia Caerulea*.) The beautiful native species of the Rocky Mountains. Very broad flowers, three inches or more in diameter. The outer petals and long spurs are deep blue. Center of flower creamy white. Grand for cutting or border work. Thrives best in the shade. Price, 20c each.

Gypsophila Paniculata. (*Baby's Breath*.) A beautiful perennial, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial, and attracting the eye of every one. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers, and some most lovely effects can be produced with it. Price, 20c each; 3 for 50c.

Golden Glow (*Double Rudbeckia*.) This is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy among the hardy plants and of the easiest culture possible. Six to eight feet high, producing numerous stems, which are laden with double golden-yellow flowers, in size and general appearance resembling a *Cactus Dahlia*. Excellent for cut flowers, lasting well when cut. Price, 10c each.

Hollyhocks (*Double Strong Field Roots*.) As a background in large borders or beds of the lower growing herbaceous plants there is nothing better. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a *Camelia*, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades. Separate colors in red, white, yellow, pink and maroon. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Oriental Poppy. This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large, orange scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Phlox (Perennial). Too much could scarcely be said in praise of this, perhaps the most showy of all the hardy perennials. It is of the easiest culture, and a good selection of colors once planted will continue to produce a wealth of flowers for many years without further care. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Sweet William. Too well known to require description. A general favorite with all. Mixed colors only, strong plants. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Tigrinum (*Tiger Lily*.) 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Climbing Plants

Clematis Jackmanii. This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with astonishing profusion from July to November on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring. Price, 75c. Second size, 50c.

Clematis Paniculata. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of growth, the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers and hardihood serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions. Price, 50c each.

Honeysuckles (*Halleana*.) A vigorous grower; flowers yellowish-white; exceedingly fragrant and freely produced. Price, 50c each.

MEDEIRA VINES.

The Madeira vine is a popular and favorite climber of rapid growth, with a dense, beautiful foliage, twining to great height. It grows anywhere, but thrives the best in a warm, sunny location. It is a very pretty plant for twining around a window and is sure to give satisfaction, as it is a universal favorite with those who have once grown it. Price, 5c each; 3 for 10c; 35c per dozen.

Wisteria. A very rapid climber, producing long sprays of purple flowers. Chinese purple. Two-year-old roots, 50c each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Desirable for covering trellises, walls or porches, as they succeed under any circumstances. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters of medium-sized double and semi-double flowers profusely throughout the season. Price for two and three year old, field grown plants. 2-year, 50c; 3-year, 75c.

Dorothy Perkins. This grand climbing rose resembles very much the Crimson Rambler, but flowers are more double, of a beautiful shell-pink color and sweet-scented.

Baltimore Belle. Produces large, double pale blush flowers.

Prairie Queen. A favorite. A bright red, changing to deep pink.

Crimson Rambler. Bright red.

Yellow Rambler. Also a strong grower and very hardy; produces large trusses of nearly double pale yellow flowers; very fragrant.

White Rambler. Semi-double flowers lasting a long time on the plants.

Lady Gay. A desirable new variety of vigorous growth. The flowers are of a delicate cerise pink, passing to soft-tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of the soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and the deep green foliage is charming.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING.

Price for all the two-year-old stock, 50c each; three-year-old, 75c; purchaser paying expressage.

Mad. Caroline Testout. Flowering freely all summer. Beautiful satiny pink flowers. One of the best.

Frau Karl Druschki. A pure paper white, large sized and free flowering. The bloom is perfect in form and borne on a long stem.

American Beauty. The largest and sweetest

of all hardy roses. Immense in size, rich in color and fragrance; rosy carmine.

Paul Neyron. Flowers deep pink. A very strong grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet crimson; too well known to need description; no garden complete without it.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is one of the most handsome and the easiest grown of all flowers. They require a loose soil which should be deeply dug and some good manure worked in the ground. They require plenty of sunshine and should not be set in shady places. Roots vary in size as do also the flowers. A small root may produce a large flower. Do not think if roots are small they are of poor vitality—the reverse may be the case.

We can supply any of Mr. Wilmore's productions at prices named in his retail catalogue.
Price, 15c each, or \$1.50 a dozen, except where priced.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Dainty. (Cactus.) Most fittingly described by its name. The dainty coloring baffles description, but may be partly described as a lemon base, shading to an exquisite rosy pink at the tips. It has the other good qualities of freedom of blooms. Height, 4 feet. Strong tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Peart. Color a delicate creamy white. Height, 3 feet.

Matchless. Another grand Cactus Dahlia. Petals long and even. Dark maroon. Old but fine. Height, 3 feet.

Mrs. Chas. Turner. Extra large, with long, pointed petals and perfect in form. Bright lemon color. Height, 3 feet.

Mars. Intense scarlet shading to orange at the base of the petals. Height, 3 feet.

Gloriosa. Bright scarlet, long curved petals. One of the best. Height, 4 feet.

Jealousy. Clear bright yellow. Fine form and good stem. Height, 4 feet.

Standard Bearer. Rich fiery scarlet, one of the very best. Height, 3 feet.

Kriemhilde. An exquisite shell pink shading to white in the center. Undoubtedly the finest and most perfect pink Cactus Dahlia to date, and as a cut flower superseding all the other pink sorts. Strong tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Height, 4 feet.

Countess of Lonsdale. The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Strong tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Height, 3 feet.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

Charm. Petals long and regular, delicate salmon rose, changing to pale pink; often pink edged with salmon rose. Very fine both in color and form. Strong tubers, 25c each; \$2.00 per doz. Height, 3 feet.

Grand Duke Alexis. A magnificent Dahlia of the largest size. Its petals are beautifully quilled, giving it a very unique appearance. Its color is pure white, if slightly shaded, but overspread with delicate lavender when grown in bright sunlight. Undoubtedly one of the best of the snow varieties. Strong tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Height, 4 feet.

Mad. Dael. (Mad. Van Den Dael.) An immense decorative Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all and is justly entitled to first place among all the shell pinks. It is very large, and yet is chaste in form. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color, soft shell pink. A noble Dahlia. Strong tubers, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. Height, 4 feet.

Mrs. Winters. This superb white Dahlia is now so generally and favorably known that an extensive description is not necessary. Next to Charles Clayton, I look upon this Dahlia as my best introduction. Always reliable, always satisfactory. As a white it has neither superior nor equal. Strong tubers, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Height, 3 feet.

Mrs. H. J. Jones. A beautiful large Dahlia with long claw-like petals curving forward. Color, bright, vivid red, tipped and edged with pure white. Sometimes solid red, at others blush white. One of the best to date. Strong tubers, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. Height, 5 feet.

Denver (Decorative.) Pure yellow. Reverse of petals shaded orange bronze. Height, 3 feet.

Mrs. Linder. This new decorative Dahlia I consider one of my best. Its color is a beautiful creamy white, shading to blush pink. Of perfect outline. Height, 4 feet.

Ouray. Deep blood red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long. Height, 4 feet.

Lydia Dieter. A beautiful soft lavender shade. Height, 3 feet.

Annie Moore. A fine, variegated flower of medium size. Color, a beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white. Height, 3 feet.

Bon Ton. A fine, ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red, sometimes tipped and streaked with white. An extra fine Dahlia. Height, 4 feet.

Frank Smith. Rich dark maroon; generally tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. One of the best. Height, 5 feet.

Floral Park Jewel. Rich purple red, tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color. Very early and free. Height, 3 feet.

Glori de Lyon. Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; almost round as a ball. Height, 3 feet.



Dahlia.

A. D. Livoni. Rich pink. Finely formed. A very handsome flower. Height, 3 feet.

Miss Dodd. Purest yellow. Of exquisite form and color. A remarkably handsome flower. Height, 3 feet.

Snow. A beautiful, pure white, long stem, excellent for cutting. Height, 4 feet.

Purple Gem. Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower. Height, 4 feet.

FLOWER BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Postage 10c per doz. Extra.

	Each Per doz.	Each Per doz.
Gladiolii, mixed colors.....	\$.05	\$.40
Cannas, named varieties.....	.15	1.50
Tuberoses .....	.05	.40
Caladium Esculentum .....	.20	2.25
Lilium Auratum		\$.15
Tuberous Begonias, single, mixed.....		.15
Tuberous Begonias, double, mixed.....		.15
		1.50

Grass and Field Seeds

Prices given subject to market changes. Add postage at the rate of 8c per lb.
Special prices in large quantities. Write for quotations.

Aliske, or Swedish (Trifolium Hybridum). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. Lb., 25c.

Medium Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense). Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses. Ten lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.

White Clover (Trifolium Repens). Used largely on lawns and permanent pastures. It is perennial and thrives best on moist soil, but easily accommodates itself to a great variety of soils. Its stems are spreading, slender and creeping. The small, white flower-heads are borne from May to September. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 40c.

Alfalfa or Lucerne. It is the most valuable forage plant for our Western country, thriving best on a sandy loam, which cannot be too rich. It yields largely, two or three cuttings to be had annually. Even with this immense yield it does not impoverish the soil. With its leguminous stems, and long tap roots, it carries the oxygen from the air into the soil, and with decay of its long roots it is really one of the best fertilizers known. Sow early in the spring, so as to secure the advantage of any spring rains, although it can be sown any time during the summer where moisture can be obtained, up to September. Twenty lbs. per acre is the usual amount sown. Per lb., 25c.

Timothy (Phleum Pratense). This grass is used extensively for hay, and does well on most any soil. Sometimes grows to the height of 4 feet on rich loam. It is exceedingly nutritious, particularly when ripe. This grass is also used for pasture. It is, however, better for hay and is sown mostly with Red Clover. Price, 25c per lb.

Red Top. Valuable either for mixing in hay or permanent pasture grass. Succeeds almost everywhere but does best in moist, rich soil. Free from chaff. It is often sown with Timothy and Clover. Price, 25c per lb.

Orchard Grass (Dactylis Glomerata). Because of its rapid growth Orchard Grass is one of the most valuable and popular of our domestic grasses. It is a very hardy perennial, a vigorous grower and, since it grows quite as well in shade as in sunshine, is a particularly useful crop for woodland pastures. It is about two weeks earlier than other grasses, and one of the last to succumb to frost in the fall.

Orchard Grass will stand repeated pasturing and mowing, makes from 2 to 6 tons of very nutritious hay. It will succeed in any soil or climate where other grasses will grow.

Sow (if alone) 20 to 25 lbs. per acre Per lb., 30c.

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum). One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for siloing, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. Thirty lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

	Each Per doz.	Each Per doz.
Lilium Auratum		\$.15
Tuberous Begonias, single, mixed.....		.15
Tuberous Begonias, double, mixed.....		.15
		1.50

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis). In conjunction with white clover, it makes a handsome lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of blue grass to 6 pounds of white clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, about 28 pounds will be required per acre. Per lb., 40c.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (Festuca Pratensis). A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power until the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. Twenty lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40c.

English or Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne). This grass is considered invaluable for permanent pasture grass. Produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, and soon forms a compact sod. After being cut it grows quickly and remains bright and green through the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Flourishes best in moist soil. Per lb., 15c.

Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis). The sowing of this grass is no longer an experiment. It has proven to be all that was said for it, when introduced some years ago. It yields enormous crops of splendid hay, affords early and abundant pasture. The importance and value of this grass to Colorado is not to be estimated. It is a thorough success. It adapts itself to almost every soil and climate, equal in quality and yield to almost any other grass. Per lb., 20c.

MILLETS AND FORAGE PLANTS.

German Millet. No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre.

True Southern grown. Per lb., 10c.

Common Millet. It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to acre. Per lb., 10c.

Manitoba, or Hog Millet. The seed is very rich, and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green; thus, if cut promptly, can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Per lb., 10c.

Hungarian Millet. Is of fine growth and makes an excellent hay; eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. (Forty-eight lbs. per bushel.) Lb., 10c.

New Siberian or Russian Millet. Said to be a most satisfactory forage plant, with all the merits of the older sorts, but is far superior; is from two to three weeks earlier than German Millet, is a much heavier cropper, the hay much finer, the stalks more elastic, and being of a stooling habit, requires less seed to the acre. Lb., 10c.

Dwarf Essex Rape. The true Dwarf Essex Rape is valuable as a fattening food for pasturing sheep in autumn. It is particularly adapted as a "catch crop" for it grows best late in the season. Per lb., 15c.

Sugar Cane, Early Amber. Its early maturity adapts it to nearly all sections. It has given entire satisfaction as a profitable crop for fodder as well as for sugar making. It grows 11 to 12 feet high and stands well. If planted the first week in May the seed almost invariably ripens, thus giving a double crop each year, yielding 20 to 30 bushels of seed and 140 to 175 gallons of syrup to the acre. Per lb., 10c.

White Kaffir Corn. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots, which yield a second seed head. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart. Per lb., 10c.

Red Kaffir Corn. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy, and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Per lb., 10c.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE.

Yellow Milo Maize. The growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. This grain should be planted in four or five-foot rows, and two to three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, or two plants in a hill, three to five feet apart. Lb., 10c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste place of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides, the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Selected seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c.

FIELD PEAS.

Our State Experimental Station has issued literature referring to results of stock feeding with field peas that gives evidence of no little importance. We advise all stock growers to plant liberally of field peas. We have supplied ourselves with seed of the San Luis Valley, re-cleaned stock, which we offer. We also offer the Wisconsin grown **Green Canada Peas** and the northern grown **Golden Vine**.

Prices for each above, lb., 10c. Write us when you are ready to buy.

Whip-Poor-Will Cow Peas. This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known in the north, also, as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature. If desired the pods may be harvested for the grain and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle feed; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of cow peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Sow from 60 to 90 lbs. per acre. Lb., 10c.

FIELD BEANS.

White Navy. The standard white bean, of medium size. Plant in drills, so as to cultivate with a horse; 25 to 30 lbs. enough for an acre. Lb., 10c. See market price for quantity.

Mexican Beans. This is the popular bean with the Mexicans and now is grown extensively throughout Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The yield is tremendous. We advise a liberal planting. Lb., 10c. See market price for quantity.

Early Soja Beans (Coffee Berry, also called Soy Beans). During recent years this variety has been largely sold under the name of German Coffee Berry at extremely high prices, but we prefer to offer it under its correct name. The berries ripen in about 3 to 4 months from the time of planting and produce a crop of 20 to 40 bushels to the acre and are as easily grown as other beans. Lb., 15c.

GRAIN.

We give special attention to our Grain, procuring from reliable growers who select from seed. Our process for cleaning is near perfect. When grain seeds are shipped in seamless sacks we charge **25 cents each extra**. Price for all varieties except where noted, 6 lbs. for 25c. Add postage at the rate of 8c per lb. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BUCKWHEAT.

Add postage at the rate of 8c per pound.

Silver Hulled Buckwheat. An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety, which it has about superseded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner and yields double the amount per acre. Husk thinner, corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light gray color. Flour made from this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty lbs. to an acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs. 60c.

Japanese Buckwheat. A new variety that has been raised here with good results. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich, dark brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands up well. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c.

Flax Seed. Farmers should not lose sight of the fact that flax can be raised where wheat is raised and where tried has brought better returns for amount of labor invested than wheat. Soon as ample supply is offered there will be greater demand. Thirty to forty lbs. will sow an acre. We have choice northern grown seed. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c. Ask for market price when quantity is wanted.

BARLEY.

Add postage at the rate of 8c per lb.

Scotch. A standard bearded barley. It is an early six-rowed variety with very strong straw, bearing long, well filled heads of plump grain. It will yield from forty to seventy bushels per

acre, usually double that of ordinary sorts. The grain is of choice grade and much sought after by malsters.

Naked, Beardless or White Hulless. This is decidedly distinct from the malting variety, having no beard and shelling off its hull same as wheat; in fact, some people have mistaken the grain for wheat. It is the best of all barleys for feeding and is rapidly taking the place of spring rye. Grows very rank and vigorously and thrives even at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet. As there is a species of Naked Barley, which has a beard, be sure to get the light colored barley if you want the beardless. On account of its rank growth it requires less to sow an acre.

RYE.

Add postage at the rate of 8c per lb.

Spring Rye. Grows very quickly. Please note that in offering Spring or Fall Rye we offer what is furnished us as Spring and Fall Rye, but make no guarantee for same.

Fall or Winter. This is the sure crop for dry ranches.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

40 lbs. to the bushel. Drills 80 lbs., or if broadcast, 120 lbs. per acre.

This grain resembles barley except that it has two berries in each hull.

Now it is the place of oats. Grain is just as good for stock. Better than barley for hogs. It is liked by horses, sheep and cattle.

Its straw makes feed equal to prairie hay. It produces from 50 to 100 bushels of seed per acre, and yields well in dry years when other small grains are a failure, and will grow anywhere wheat will grow.

As the grain is very rich in protein it makes a most nutritious feed.

Speltz is a native of Russia, and is used there extensively as an article of food. It should be sown very early (February or March), as it is not injured by frost or snow. It can then be cut at the same time as winter wheat, thus escaping the fall storms. Cut when middling green, as it threshes easier and the straw makes better hay.

WHEAT—SPRING.

Spring Wheat No. 50. A new and very desirable wheat for high altitude, being in great demand all through Routt County, Colorado, and in other sections of the country. It is 2 weeks earlier than any other spring wheat and, while it is not recommended as a very heavy yielder, will produce from 25 to 40 bushels to an acre. It is a No. 1 milling wheat.

Sonora. Light colored, small kernels, medium hard.

Defiance. An old popular variety, medium hard, red kernel.

Blount No. 16. A medium soft, rather light color, no beard; does not shell out easily when gathering. In many localities is used as a fall wheat—a combination that no other variety has.

Macaroni or Durum. It is not only true that Macaroni Wheat can be grown in dry districts, but it must be grown there in order to produce the best quality of grain. Seeded April 26, it was ripe, cut, threshed and in the granary Aug. 6. The shorter the period required for a wheat to grow, the more valuable it will be to a locality subject to summer droughts and hot winds. This wheat gives the best results on new land. Sow at the rate of 78 lbs. per acre.

WHEAT—WINTER.

It has been demonstrated by many of our largest wheat raisers that Winter Wheat is a safe and profitable crop in most parts of Colorado.

Turkey Red. A medium hard, red variety, bearded, producing long heads. It is less likely to shell out in handling than other varieties. A heavy yielder.

Silver King. A new beardless variety, highly recommended by millers. Supply is limited.

OATS.

Sow 50 to 65 lbs. per acre.

New Kherson Oats. Kherson Oats when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large sprangled or full heads, which frequently contain more than 100 seeds. The straw makes an unusually good fodder and is eaten greedily and with profit by all kinds of stock. While the kernel is a little small, the berry, when the hull is off, is extra large. Under favorable conditions Kherson Oats have yielded as high as 112 bushels to the acre.

White Russian. Straight head. This is the staple variety. Yields well and fills out plump. Our stock of this is Nebraska grown and is just what is wanted in high altitude countries.

New Oats, Big Four. The favorite oat for Colorado; very early and good yielder. Used extensively in short season districts.

SEED POTATOES.

(Add postage at the rate of 8c per lb.)

Early Ohio. This old favorite is still the leading early potato. We have used great care in selecting our stock, to have it pure and genuine. Per lb., 5c.

Early Six Weeks. Supposed to be an improvement on the Early Ohio; it is larger and more oblong, cooks mealy, and one of the best table varieties known. Per lb., 5c.

Rose Seedlings. The famous red potato grown in the Greeley section; for keeping qualities it is unsurpassed. Per lb., 5c.

Greeley Whites. A large late variety, yields abundantly. Per lb., 5c.

Write us for market prices on quantities.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN.

A Beautiful Lawn with its velvety surface is a most essential feature in the adornment of all homes; without it the finest flowering plants, no matter how artistically arranged in beds, seem insignificant, while with it handsome grounds are assured, even with no other adornment.

The things most essential to obtain this result are first to secure some of our Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass seed, which we know to be pure and carefully cleaned to the extent of its being an impossibility to find contained in it any foul seed; careful preparation of ground, careful watering, liberal use of fertilizers, etc.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Kentucky grown. The very finest. Lb., 40c.

Fertilizers for Lawns. 25 pounds, 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Bone Meal for Roses and Pot Plants. One lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c.

GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

AMOUNTS USED PER ACRE.

Wheat	250 to 350 lbs.
Corn	300 to 400 lbs.
Onions	400 to 600 lbs.
Tomatoes	300 to 400 lbs.
Sugar Beets	300 to 500 lbs.
Cucumbers	200 to 250 lbs.
Strawberries	400 to 600 lbs.
Celery	300 to 400 lbs.
Cauliflower	400 to 500 lbs.
Cabbage	300 to 400 lbs.
Potatoes	300 to 400 lbs.
Carrots	250 to 300 lbs.

For hotbeds or sashes, use 9 pounds or gallon measure full to 5 sashes mix well with soil, will prolong the energy. House plants, one teaspoonful to six-inch pots. 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

THE GEM BRAND.

7% Ammonia } General Vegetable
6-7% Phosphoric Acid } Grower.

THE CRYSTAL BRAND.

3% Ammonia } Grains, Vines, Trees,
10-11% Phosphoric Acid } Shrubbery, Aspara-
3% Potash } gus and Melons.

THE AGATE BRAND.

5% Ammonia } Sugar Beets, Straw-
4% Phosphoric Acid } berries, Potatoes,
2% Potash } Onions.

GARDEN TOOLS

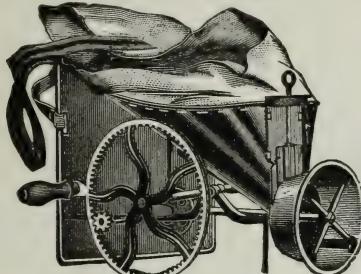
Steel Trowel. Is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. No. 3090, 6-inch, 30c each.

Common Riveted Trowel. 6-inch, 10c; 7-inch, 15c; 8-inch, 20c.

Hazeltine Weeder. One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c; 4 for 90c, not prepaid.

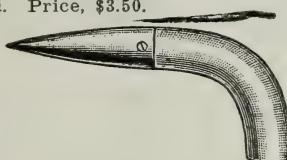
Lang's Hand Weeder. One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 25c.

CAHOON SEEDER.



Cahoon Seeder.

It will seed about 5 or 6 acres per hour, scattering the seed from 10 to 20 feet on each side of operator. The bag and hopper holds about one bushel. Price, \$3.50.



Dibber.

Plant Dibber. Has wooden handle, with solid steel point. Use in making holes for setting out plants. Price, 30c; by mail, 40c.

Asparagus Knife. Made of best steel. Used also to cut dandelion from lawns. Price, 40c; by mail, 50c.

BOOKS ON VEGETABLE GARDENING

Talks on Manures (Harris)	\$1.50
Bush Fruits (Bailey)	1.25
Practical Horticulture (Henderson)	1.25
Spraying Plants (Lodeman) .....	.80
Fertilizers (Voorhees) .....	.80
The Forcing Book (Bailey) .....	.80

Practical Garden Book .....	.80
The Soil (Bailey) .....	.75
Horticulturist's Rule Book (Bailey) .....	.75
Vegetable Gardening (Green) cloth .....	.50
Vegetable Gardening (Green) paper .....	.50
Weeds—How to Eradicate Them (Shaw) .....	.50

DON'T PLANT WEEDS.

Get a Chatham Fanning Mill.

It will pay for itself in a short time.

It will clean any kind of seed and it not only cleans but grades it, saving only the largest and best for seed.

It has several points of advantage over other makes. Here are a few:

It has a bagging attachment, saving the work of one man.

It runs easier.

It does quicker work because it works automatically.

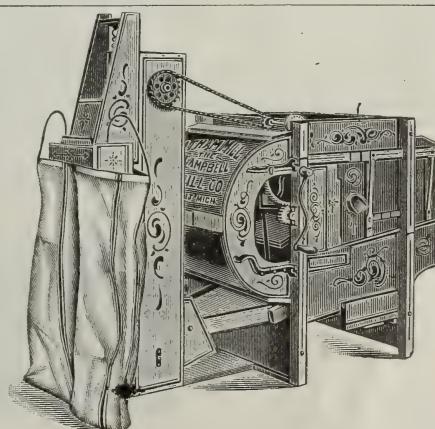
It separates more cleanly.

It lasts longer.

It is sold on thirty days' trial, being guaranteed to give satisfaction.

So, as we have said before, don't plant weeds. You will have enough without that. Come in and get our book telling how to make dollars out of wind.

Price with bagger, \$35.00.



Chatham Fanning Mill.

English Dandelion Puller. The greatest tool out for this particular work. Every lawn keeper should own one. Price, 50c each.

Sheep Shears. For trimming around flower beds, etc. Price, 50c each; by mail, 60c.



Lang's Weeder.

Lang's Weeder. Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c; 4 for 90c; not postpaid.

Excelsior Weeder. A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each, 15c; postpaid, 20c; 3 for 35c, not prepaid.

PRUNING SHEARS.



No. 109.

Wiss & Son, No. 109	\$2.00
Wiss & Son, No. 0 Snips (for very light work only) .....	.75

SPRAY PUMPS

No. 7 TIN "LIGHTNING" SINGLE TUBE SPRAYER.

The accompanying cut shows our Single Tube Tin Sprayer. This has the same size air chamber as our other styles, and the reservoir holds about one quart. It has a single brass tube extending to the reservoir, and therefore throws the spray straight ahead, although it will spray in any direction desired. No. 7, price, 65c.

No. 1 LIGHTNING SPRAYER.

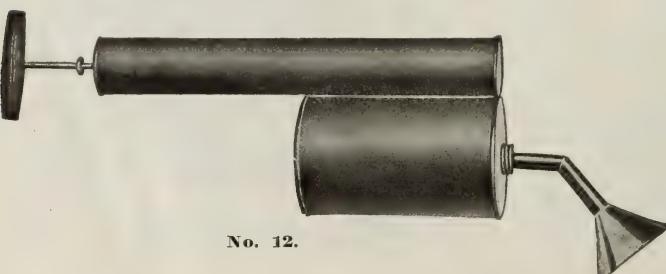
Our No. 1 Sprayer is a very handy Sprayer, and is provided with our improved beveled air chamber, as shown in cut, which enables the operator to spray up or down, or in any direction desired—which is necessary in many cases. It has two brass tubes extending into the reservoir, and gives a fine spray which covers a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. No. 1, tin, price, 65c.



No. 1.

No. 12 "LIGHTNING" DRY POWDER DUSTER.

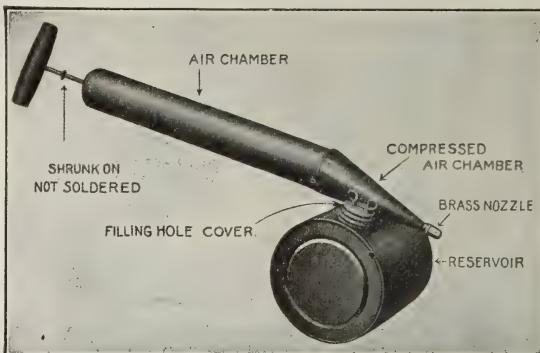
Easy to operate, strong and durable, made of heavy tin, nicely painted. Will spray up or down or straight ahead, also under the leaves of plants, as the funnels and elbows are reversible—simply work the plunger back and forth, when it will produce a large or small blast. Useful for exterminating potato bugs, currant worms and all sucking insects. It will handle insecticide in the powder, such as paris green, hellebore and bug death; also used for tobacco plants and various other purposes. This machine is far superior to the old leather bellows, as it is much more durable and throws an even blast and is lighter and easier to operate. No. 12, price, \$1.25.



No. 12.

"U. T. K." COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.

The "U. T. K." Compressed Air Sprayer is adapted for killing potato bugs, using water and paris green, as well as for spraying all kinds of vegetable plants and spraying disinfectants or fly oil on cows cannot be excelled. It sprays a fine mist or coarse spray which is accomplished by turning the little brass nozzle backward or forward. It fills a long felt want for farmers wishing a small spray which sprays a continuous spray. The reservoir holds one quart. The nozzle is made of brass and all parts which come in contact with the liquids. Has brass ball



U. T. K., price, 85c.

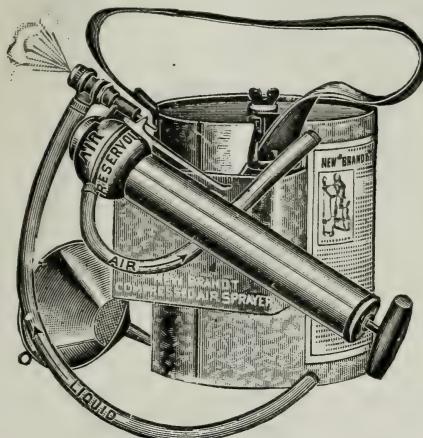
valves. The compressed air chamber which is placed in front of pump, admits of the reservoir being filled full, which is not found in any other atomizer. It will spray up or down and takes the place of every kind of atomizer made, doing the work more than three times as fast and with less than half the labor.



No. 7.

BRANDT SPRAYERS.

This cut shows the No. 2 and No. 3 "Brandt" Sprayers, which are alike except that the No. 2 is made of galvanized steel, the No. 3 entirely of brass. This sprayer is known as a low pressure sprayer and is built on an entirely different plan from any other. It will produce a finely



beaded mist at a pressure of ten pounds. This pressure can be maintained by giving an occasional stroke of the pump. A uniform pressure gives better results and is much more economical in the distribution of liquids.

This sprayer has an agitator which keeps the liquid mixed and on this account it is much better for spraying paris green, whitewash and other mixtures that settle quickly. The tank is carried in a convenient position on the hip. The pump is held in the operator's hands and with it he directs the spray on to the plants. Height, 11; diameter, 9; weight, 6 lbs.; holds 3 gallons. All sprayers tested to twenty pounds pressure before leaving factory. Price, No. 2, galvanized steel, \$6.50; No. 3, brass, \$8.00.

"IDEAL" SPRAYING OUTFIT.

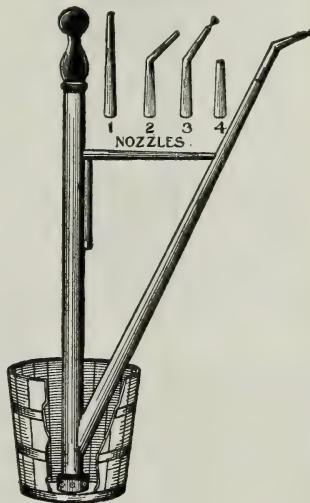
This outfit has been designed to fill the requirements of the small orchardist, gardener and fruit grower. It is light, compact and easy to operate. The tank holds fifteen gallons, is mounted so that the liquid will not slop or spill, in a way that makes it easy to handle. The pump spreads across the top of the tank and is held firmly in place by a thumb nut. It has the largest air chamber of any spray pump of corresponding size, this enables the operator to keep a uniform pressure at the nozzle.

The pump barrel is 1 1/4 inches in diameter, 7 inches in length. The valves are bronze balls 5/8 inch in diameter, which allows free passage for the liquids and prevents clogging. Both valves are removable. The pump handle is of iron. It is extra long and a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds can easily be maintained with it.

A mechanical agitator keeps the liquid well stirred. A fine strainer at the opening in the suction pipe prevents anything getting into the working parts of the pump. The pump has the following equipment: 10 feet 3/8 inch pressure hose; 10 feet pipe extensions, in three pieces; 1 T handle shut-off cock; 1 Brandt "Ideal" nozzle. Shipping weight, crated, 65 pounds. Price, \$22.00.

OUR "EASY" SPRAYER.

The "Easy" Sprayer is made with either brass or galvanized tank, and is designed for those who want a smaller sprayer. It works on the same principle as our large sprayers. Is equipped with automatic shut-off nozzle. Capacity, 1 gallon. Weight, 3 lbs. An ideal size for small gardens, green houses, etc. Price, galvanized, \$3.00; brass, \$4.50.

NOVELTY SPRAY.

For whitewashing poultry houses, \$1.00 each.

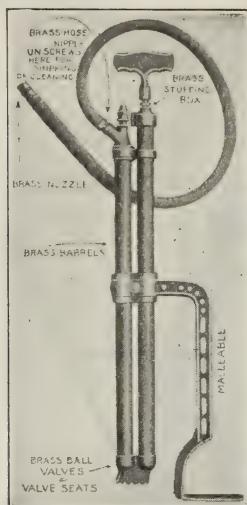


Ideal.

No. 26 "LIGHTNING" ALL BRASS SPRAY PUMP.

WILL FIT ANY PAIL OR BUCKET.

This pump is constructed entirely of brass, a material not affected by the poisonous arsenics used in the different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, etc. It is furnished with three feet of heavy best quality rubber hose, detachable. Hose is provided with a brass nipple, as shown in cut, so that it may be unscrewed from the casting at the top of the pump



No. 26.

for cleaning or shipping, and prevents cracking. All other pumps of this class have the hose wired to the casting, and in shipping it is necessary to give the hose a short bend for packing, which causes the hose to crack and become defective. With our improvement the trouble is overcome, as the hose may be detached and wired to the body of the pump for shipping.

Pump is also provided with a brass stuffing box as shown in cut, which prevents such liquids that get above the plunger from coming out the top of the pump and on to the operator.

Made with malleable iron stirrup and furnished with three interchangeable brass nozzles which throw a fine mist like spray, a coarse spray or stream 50 feet high. Pump is provided with large air chamber with brass ball valves and valve seats. Pressure is held uniformly in

the air chamber and on the hose so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray; is not affected by the movements of the plunger. Operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from fifty to one hundred pounds with very little exertion. Pump cannot be exceeded for spraying trees, shrubbery, vineyards, washing windows, buggies, etc. No. 26, price, \$3.00.

No. 28 "LIGHTNING" WHITEWASH SPRAYER AND FORCE PUMP.

The pump is used for a bracket spray and force pump, for spraying trees, shrubbery, gar-



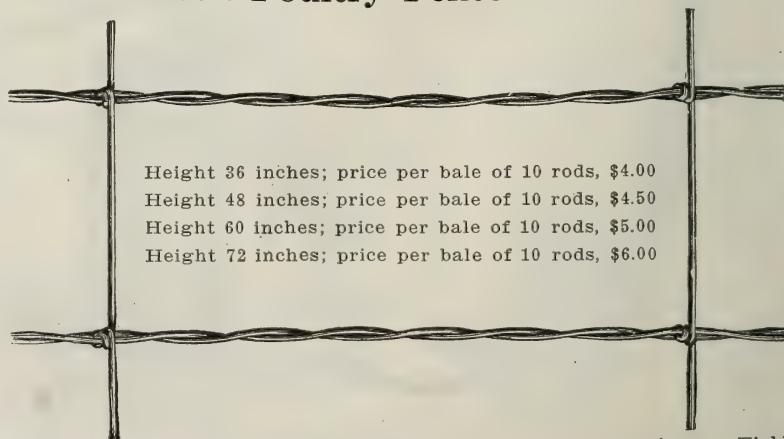
No. 28.

den use, vegetables, washing wagons, windows, etc., as well as for whitewashing. It will throw a continuous stream 35 feet high. No. 28, galvanized iron, price, \$2.25.

Union Lock Poultry Fence

The horizontal lines of this fence are all composed of two No. 20 galvanized steel wires coiled together. Beginning at the bottom, the first seven cables are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, the next three cables one and one-half inches apart, then six cables 2 inches apart and all above that 4 inches apart. This gives a mesh of $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches at the bottom where it is needed for small chicks, and above 2 feet, where fowls can only reach when on the wing, the mesh is 3×4 inches. The pickets are No. 19 galvanized steel wires and are 3 inches apart.

The picket is fastened to the cables with the Union Lock, the same as we use in our Field and Hog Fencing, which has given such excellent satisfaction. As all of the cables are of the same length and run the whole length of the fabric, every part can be stretched perfectly. The fence requires no top or bottom rail and no more posts than the ordinary woven wire stock fence, or about one-half the number needed for poultry netting.



Height 36 inches; price per bale of 10 rods, \$4.00

Height 48 inches; price per bale of 10 rods, \$4.50

Height 60 inches; price per bale of 10 rods, \$5.00

Height 72 inches; price per bale of 10 rods, \$6.00

Insect Destroyers and Sprayers

Liquids cannot be sent by mail. When powder insecticides are wanted by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 16c per lb.

Pure Paris Green. Sealed pkgs., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c. Large quantity at market price.

Paris Green Solution. For small fruits, also for cherries, plums, peaches, apricots, etc., dissolve 4 ozs. paris green to 60 gallons of water, add to this 10 lbs. of fresh slacked lime. For apples, pear and all shade trees, 8 ozs. of paris green to 60 gallons water to 15 lbs. of lime. The lime is very necessary to prevent burning of the leaves; it also being to make paris green more soluble.

Kerosene Emulsion. For plant lice of any kind, cabbage worms, scales, insects on trees, etc. Recommended especially for maple tree scale. Ready for use by adding 25 to 50 parts water to 1 pint of emulsion. Qt., 50c; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallon can, \$5.00.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. This popular insecticide gives excellent satisfaction, and never fails to quickly exterminate all insect life on plants, flowers, shrubs, etc. It is cheap, effective, clean and harmless; 3 oz. cake makes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of prepared solution, 10c; by mail, 13c; 8 oz. cake makes 4 gallons, 20c; by mail, 28c; 10 lb. box not prepaid, \$3.00.

Lime and Sulphur Solution for San Jose scale. This is one of the best San Jose scale destroyers and the easiest to use. It is a clear, deep cherry colored liquid, free from sediment. It is ready for use, just as you get it, without boiling, and only needs 1 gallon of solution to be mixed with 12 gallons of clear water. Price: 1 qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 45c; 1 gal., 65c. Ask for price on larger quantity.

Chloroleum. Non-poisonous, yet very effective of ridding lawns of ants. Drives roaches away. Makes a very satisfactory disinfectant and anti-septic. Pint cans, 40c; qt. cans, 60c; 2 qt. cans, 90c; gallon can, \$1.50; 5 gallon can, \$6.00.

Slug Shot, Hammond's. Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms, fleas, beetles and striped bugs on melons, turnips, beets, onions, etc.; canker worms and caterpillars on fruit and ornamental trees. 1 lb. carton, 15c; 5 lb. pkg., 40c; 10 lb. pkg., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.65.

Whale Oil Soap. Used in the greenhouse, nursery and anywhere that insect life exists. Per lb., 15c; 5 lb. can for 60c; 50 lb. box for \$4.00; 100 lb. box, \$7.50.

Whale Oil Soap Solution. Dissolve 2 ounces of soap to 1 gallon of water for all small fruit. For large fruit trees, shade trees, etc., use 3 ounces of soap per gallon.

Powdered Sulphur. Lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Persian Insect Powder. Pure "Diamond C" grade—none better. Don't be deceived by any low priced article. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Bordeaux Mixture. Concentrated liquid. Prevents black rot, mildew and rust. Qt. can size, 50c; gal. can, \$1.25; 5 gal. can, \$5.00.

Arsenate of Lead. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage, being perfectly safe to apply in any strength without danger of scorching. Will not wash off by ordinary rains. It is now the most popular and successful insecticide used in the popular fruit districts of Colorado. Use 6 lbs. to 100 gallons of water. Any of our spray pumps with fine nozzles will apply it. 5 lb. cans, \$1.00; 10 lb. cans, \$2.00; 25 lb. cans, \$4.00; 100 lb. kegs, \$14.00.

Blue Vitriol (Sulphate Copper). In crystals ready to dissolve. 1 lb., 15c; 4 lbs., 50c; 9 lbs., \$1.00. When wanting large quantity ask for prices.

Tobakine Products. Tobacco, when correctly applied, is a very effective insecticide. It is concentrated and properly prepared in "To-bakine."

To-bak-ine Liquid. A concentrated solution of nicotine, containing definite amount adjusted by chemical assay. Contains no ammonia. May be used as a spray or vaporized, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint can, \$1.10; 1 pint can, \$2.00. Can not be mailed.

Tobacco Dust. To drive off green lice in hot-beds. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

White Hellebore. For currant worms, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lb. keg, \$1.00.

Ant Exterminator. A non-poisonous powder which will kill or drive away ants from lawns. Box, 25c and 50c.

Formulas to Kill Grasshoppers. 100 lbs. of bran, 8 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. saltpeter and 4 lbs. paris green. Dissolve the sugar and saltpeter, then add the paris green and enough water to moisten the bran well, but not wet enough to destroy its light adhesiveness; then scatter it all over the field.

What Crops to Spray and When to Spray

Apple. For canker worm, codling moth and scab. Spray Copper Sulphate Solution before buds start. Second spraying, using Bordeaux Mixture and paris green just before flowers open. Third spraying, using same, a week after blossoms have fallen, and once more three or four weeks later.

Apricot, Peach and Pear. For blight, leaf curl, mildew, codling moth and curculio. Use Copper Sulphate Solution before buds start. A week after blooms have fallen use Bordeaux and paris green and repeat three or four weeks after.

Blackberry and Raspberry. For rust cut out diseased canes; spray with copper sulphate before growth starts. When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux mixture. Two weeks later use weak copper sulphate solution. When crop is gathered, cut off old canes and spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Cabbage. For worms and fleas. If cabbages are not heading use Kerosene Emulsion for fleas and copper sulphate for worms. If heading, use one teaspoonful of saltpeter to one gallon of water and spray the plants.

Cherry and Plum. For rot, fungous diseases, curculio and slug. As buds start, spray with copper sulphate, remove all diseased branches and burn them. When fruit has set, spray a second time, using Bordeaux mixture and paris green, and as often as it may be needed after that.

Currant and Gooseberry. For mildew and worms. As soon as leaves open or as soon as worms appear, use Bordeaux and paris green, and repeat at intervals of two weeks as often as needed. Hellebore can be used instead of paris green and Bordeaux.

Potato. For beetles, blight and scab. For scab soak seed for one or two hours in a solution of 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) to 20 gallons of water. When beetles or larvae appear use 1 lb. of paris green to 100 lbs. of land plaster. For blight use Bordeaux mixture.

Rose. For mildew, red spider, slug and aphis. For red spider or aphis use kerosene emulsion; for mildew or black spot use a weak copper sulphate solution; for slug spray arsenate of lead or hellebore.

Strawberry. For rust, use Bordeaux and paris green just before blossoms open and a week after blossoms fall, but no more till after the crop is gathered.

Tomato. For rot, blight and worms. Before first fruits set use Bordeaux and paris green; after fruiting use a weak copper sulphate solution.

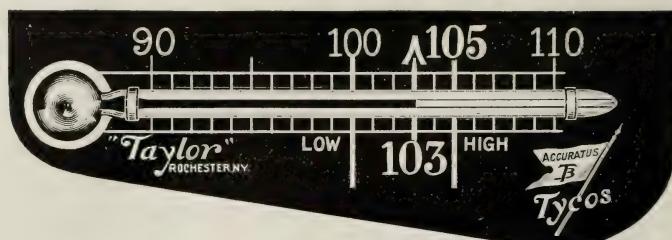
Never spray a tree when flowers are open, nor use poison 4 or 5 weeks before crops are harvested.

Copper sulphate solution is made by dissolving 1 lb. of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water.

Flower Pots and Saucers

Size—	Per Doz.	Per 100	Size—	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 inch pots.	\$.20	\$.80	10 inch pots.	\$.20	\$14.00
2 1/2 inch pots.	.20	1.00	4 inch saucers.	.35	1.60
3 inch pots.	.30	1.50	5 inch saucers.	.50	2.00
4 inch pots.	.45	2.00	6 inch saucers.	.60	3.00
5 inch pots.	.60	3.00	7 inch saucers.	.70	3.75
6 inch pots.	.75	4.00	8 inch saucers.	.80	5.00
7 inch pots.	1.00	6.00	9 inch saucers.	1.00	6.00
8 inch pots.	1.25	8.00	10 inch saucers.	1.25	8.00
9 inch pots.	1.50	11.00			

High Grade Tested Thermometers



"Tyco" Incubator Thermometer No. 756.

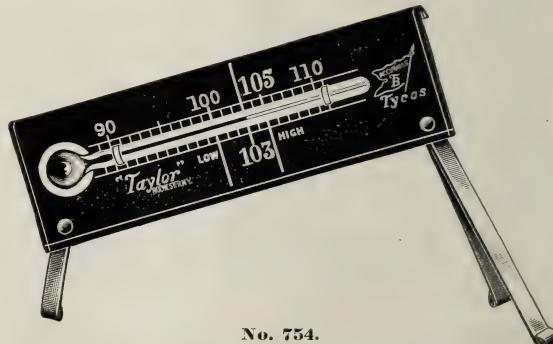
A most popular style instrument. Made in mercury tubes only. Each, 65c, postpaid.

"Tyco" Certified Incubator Thermometer.

With scale etched on the glass tube, so that should the tube from any cause work loose on the mounting, the efficiency of the thermometer would not in any manner be diminished. Made in mercury tubes only. Each, \$1.50 postpaid.

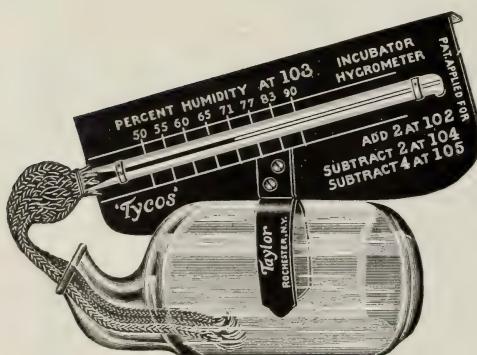
"Tyco" Incubator Thermometer No. 754.

Many poultry raisers prefer the standing type of incubator thermometer. No. 754 is made with metal legs, which fold under and may be adjusted to almost any desired position. Sets in among the eggs on the floor of the incubator. Made in mercury tubes only. Each, 75c postpaid. Brooder Thermometers, flat, 35c postpaid.



No. 754.

"Tyco" Incubator Hygrometer



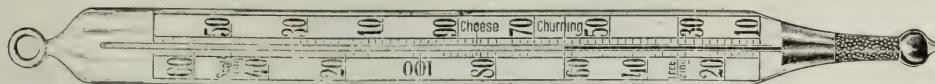
Directions. Fill the cistern with **clean** water (rain water preferable), wet the wick thoroughly from end to end before placing in the egg tray. The correct position of the wick is shown in illustration. The wick must be kept clean otherwise the water will not draw up to the thermometer bulb. **Should this wick become clogged it must be replaced.**

Instructions for Reading. If the temperature of the incubator as shown by the incubator thermometer be 103° then the humidity as shown on the hygrometer scale is correct, but if the incubator be above, or below 103°, the correct humidity is determined as follows: At 102° add 2; at 104° subtract 2; at 105° subtract 4. For example—

Incubator temperature 102° indicated humidity 60 correct humidity 62
 Incubator temperature 104° indicated humidity 60 correct humidity 58
 Incubator temperature 105° indicated humidity 60 correct humidity 56

Price, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65.

Extra wicks for same, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00, postpaid.



No. 824. 8-inch Easy Reading Glass Dairy Thermometer, mercury tube, shot weighed. Cannot be mailed. Each, 25c.

No. 1017. Hot-bed. A glass tube mounted in a wooden tube with brass pointed bottom. Recommended for use where growing mushrooms. Cannot be mailed. \$1.00.

No. 1018. Hot-bed. Similar to No. 1017, but made of better material and carefully tested. None better. Each, \$2.25.



No. 1017.

Egg Shipping Boxes and Coops



THE EYRIE EGG BOX.

The Eyrie Egg Box is lined on all sides, top and bottom with corrugated paper and each egg is separated and protected on all sides by double faced corrugated paper partitions. The cushion effect of the corrugated paper will resist all hard knocks, preventing the eggs from being broken while in transit. The wood handle is inserted after the eggs are packed, locking the box and avoiding any chance of having goods piled on top while in transit—it is a reminder. Your customer will appreciate having the eggs arrive unbroken, by duplicate orders.

15 egg, 20c each, \$1.50 dozen.

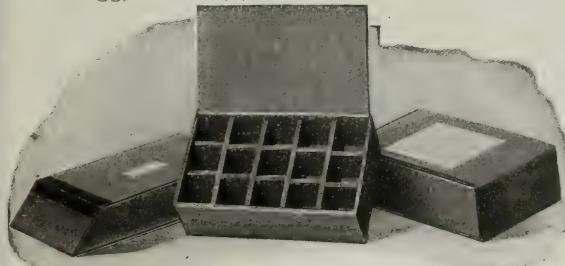
30 egg, 25c each; \$2.25 dozen.



“THE EYRIE SHIPPING COOP.”

The Eyrie Shipping Coop is delivered to you in three parts, folded flat for shipment greatly reducing freight and express charges. Folded as they are, it enables the dealer to carry a quantity on hand because a very small amount of storage space is required. The top and bottom are strongly constructed of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated fibre board, protecting the fowls from draughts, heat and cold.

Prices: A, 12x16x18, 35c each; B, 12x18x22, 40c each; D, 20x22x22, 60c each.



THE ANDERSON EGG BOX.

The Anderson Egg Box is made of corrugated paper with double faced corrugated paper partitions protecting each individual egg. Folded flat for shipment.

No. 3, holds 15 eggs, 15c each, \$1.25 dozen.

No. 4, holds 30 eggs, 20c each, \$1.60 dozen.

EGG CARRIERS.

Humpty Dumpty Egg Carrier, Slatted Crates.

This carrier can be folded flat when not in use. 12 dozen size, 50c each.

PAPER EGG BOXES.

Just the thing for use in delivering eggs for family egg trade. You will get a premium over market when you deliver good stock in these boxes.

One dozen size, 3x4. Single dozen, 15c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$8.00.

HAINES SEED CO.'S

This coop is something new we are offering this season and is made with a cage wire front, with back and ends of heavy white drill. It is very neat in appearance and shows off the birds to good advantage. Delivered knocked down.



THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX.

The Sefton Live Chick Box is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from corrugated paper throughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in express charges alone will pay for the box.

Prices: 25 chicks, size 12x6x5, 20c each; 50 chicks, size 12x12x5, 30c each; 100 chicks, size 24x12x5, 50c each.

EXHIBITION COOPS.

One compartment, 24x24x30 inches high....\$2.50

Two compartment, 48x24x30 inches high....\$4.00

Three compartment, 66x24x30 inches high....\$5.50

Four compartment, 88x24x30 inches high....\$6.50

Poultry Supplies

We carry a full line of **Grain for Poultry and Pigeons.** Corn, Kaffir Corn, Wheat, Barley, Speltz, Millet, Sunflower.

For young chickens we have cracked Kaffir corn, cracked wheat, steel-cut oats, oat groats, and our famous "Hoyt's Mixture," which was made originally by the Haines Seed Co.; while it has been imitated many times it has never been equaled. It contains a large per cent of steel-cut oats, which is one of the best feeds for growing chicks. It cannot be sold as cheap as those chick-feeds **made entirely** of the cheaper grains.

When wanting anything in the grain line ask for latest prices, as the prices fluctuate too much to be given here.

HAINES SEED CO.'S HOYT'S MIXTURE.

The Best Balanced Dry Food for Chicks.

This is our own formula; beware of imitations. In Hoyt's Mixture we know we have a food far superior to any other chick feed on the market. It is made from the best of seed grain; in fact, every grain that is put in this food would grow if planted. Hoyt's Mixture is a perfect chick food. It contains all the necessary ingredients that a chick needs until it is two months old. Hoyt's Mixture will prevent bowel trouble and all other chick complaints. It is used by most every poultry raiser in Colorado. We have never had a single complaint against it: every one pronounces it a wonderful food. Price: 6-lb. pkg., 25c; 14-lb. sack, 50c; 30-lb. sack, \$1.00; 50-lb. sack, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$3.00.

HAINES SEED CO.'S DEVELOPING FOOD.

Has no equal for growing chicks. A mixture of small grains, beef scraps, charcoal and other ingredients for the quick growth of poultry. Should be fed as soon as chicks get too large to eat our Hoyt's Mixture. Price: 7 lbs., 25c; 17 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

HAINES SEED CO.'S MIXED HEN FEED.

This is a balanced food of mixed grains for laying hens. It contains bone, sunflower and mixed grains of different kinds in suitable proportions, to promote egg yield. The variety of grains, bone, etc., being of different size induces fowls to scratch more, and as exercise is necessary to promote digestion they will be kept strong and vigorous. Price fluctuates—present price: 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

HAINES SEED CO.'S EGG MASH.

A Carefully Balanced Mash Food for Eggs and Feather Making.

Having had many years' experience in Colorado, we feel that we are familiar with the needs and requirements of our Western poultry breeders, and, in offering this mash we know we are offering a high grade article that gives favorable results. A trial will convince the most skeptical that this food is an egg producer. Price fluctuates—present price: 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

HAINES SEED CO.'S "MORE EGG."

Is a condition powder for promoting the general health and acting as a gentle stimulant to the egg-producing organs of fowls. It is the best condition powder on the market. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 7 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.00.

MEAT MEAL.

Meat Meal is a concentrated food, containing 60 to 65 per cent protein. In the Meat Meal we sell there is absolutely no adulteration, and the analysis will be found uniform throughout. A great flesh producer. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.65; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

MEAT AND BONE MEAL.

Is a well balanced mixture of fine ground bone and meat meal. Admirably adapted for building up and fattening broilers. Prices: 10 lbs., 50c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.00; 50-lb. sack, \$1.65; 100-lb. sack, \$3.00.

DRIED MEAT, BONE AND BLOOD.

Similar to above, with addition of blood. Prices: 10 lbs., 50c; 25-lb. sack, \$1.00; 50-lb. sack, \$1.65; 100-lb. sack, \$3.00.

HIGH PROTEIN BEEF SCRAPS.

Beef dried and ground coarse, can be fed the same as grain or in a box. Is less liable to cause looseness of the bowels if the stock gets too much than the blood meal; can be fed as high as 12 per cent of the daily food. Price: 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

GREEN CUT MEAT AND BONE—Dried.

This is a western product and a most excellent food, having all the elements necessary to make healthful growth. The meat is sufficiently evaporated to prevent coming rancid. Keeps well. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. Price: 7 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs. sack, \$2.25.

BLOOD MEAL.

Manufactured by our own Denver packing company; practically the same as Armour's, but not fully deodorized. Price: 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

GREEN CUT BONE (Granulated).

Made from soluble bones, not cooked, retaining all the marrow and oil in the bones. Price: 7 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 70c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

CHARCOAL.

Pure charcoal is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. A corrector of bowel troubles where the hens have not had a variety.

Granulated. Suitable size for grown fowls, can be kept in open dish ready to be eaten as wanted. 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Powdered. Suitable for chicks' feed in soft food. Price, same as above.

FLAX SEED MEAL.**Strictly Pure.**

A little fed occasionally to poultry is very beneficial. One tablespoonful in a mash to each dozen fowls, daily, is a great help during the moulting season. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

To poultrymen it is of value in keeping fowls in good health. Price fluctuates. Present price: 7 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 70c.

ALFALFA CLOVER MEAL.

This is alfalfa hay reduced to a meal containing the entire product—stalk, leaves and blossoms. It is a grand green food for winter. It furnishes protein, lime and other mineral salts. Fowls relish it immensely. Feeding clover insures an increase of fertile eggs. It likewise adds lustre to the plumage. In original sacks of 100 lbs. at \$1.40 per 100 lbs. Less sack lots at 2c per lb.

RED PEPPER FOR POULTRY.

This can be mixed with soft feed and fed to advantage. Price, per lb., 25c.

OYSTER SHELL.

Phosphate and carbonate of lime, both essentials for egg shells and feather formation; without them the egg yield will drop off one-half. Price, 12 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.25.

GREY GRANITE GRIT.

Crushed and sized granite, the teeth of all fowl, is very essential to supply silica for the feathers. Will stay sharp to the finest particle. Contains 3 per cent sulphur. Mention, in ordering, whether chick or hen size. Price: 13 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.

Sunflower Seed. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 7 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.00.

Bird Seed in bulk. Always fresh, mixed to suit you. Per lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

Bird Sand. 1 lb., 5c; 3 lbs., 10c.

Bird Manna. 15c.

Cuttle Bone. 5c.

Chick Markers. 25c.

Mocking Bird Food. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. Doz., 30c.

Spratt's Dog Biscuit. 1 lb., 10c.

Spratt's Puppy Cake. Lb., 10c.

We carry a full line of **Dog Remedies**; Mange Cure, Distemper Cure, Worm Cure, Cough and Cold Cure, Dog Soap.

TOBACCO DUST.

Ground very fine. Drives away lice and vermin. 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Poultry Remedies

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

Haines Seed Co.'s Roup Remedy. Price, 40 cents.

Haines Seed Co.'s Bronchitis Remedy. Price, 50 cents.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**TWO-PIECE EARTHEN DRINKING FOUNTAIN.**

These stoneware drinking fountains keep the water cool and clean, and chicks from getting wet or drowned. Made with open bottom for convenience of cleaning, and inverted into a pan. Price: 2-qt. size, 35c; gal. size, 50c.

ONE-PIECE EARTHEN FOUNTAIN.

Half gallon, each, 25c. One gallon, each, 30c. Special brooder size, holds about 1½ quarts, fits inside brooder, each, 20c.

Hen Friend, galvanized iron drinking fountain. No. 1, 2½ gallons, 60c; No. 2, 1¼ gallons, 40c; No. 3, one-third gallon, 25c.

SANITARY SELF-FEEDING BOXES FOR POULTRY.

This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired. It is a first-class article, is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime. No. 1, 2 quarts to a bin, 3 compartments, price, 75c; No. 2, 2 large compartments, price, \$1.00.

LICE KILLERS.

If wanted by mail add 16c per lb.

Liquids cannot be sent by mail.

Lice Killer, Powder, Haines Seed Co.'s Nicto Napto, 25c and 50c.

Lice Killer, Liquid—Haines Seed Co.'s Nicto Napto. Prices: qt., 35c; ½ gal., 60c; gal., \$1.00.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

The grade we handle is strictly pure. Don't be deceived by any low priced, adulterated article. ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR.

Good to remedy canker mouth, etc. Also to burn as disinfectant. 1 lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.

Our Pure Sulphur Fumigating Candles are Equal to any Fumigating Candles on the Market.

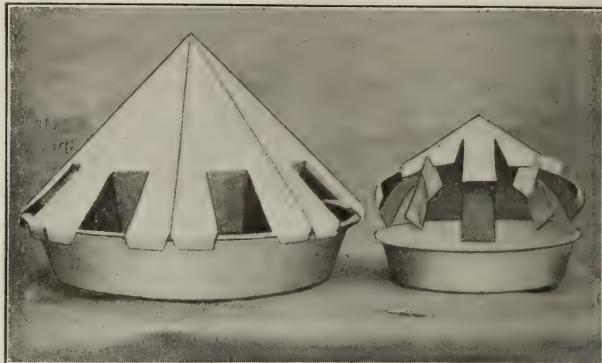
They are easy to light, easy to extinguish, safe to use and produce a vapor deadly to all infectious diseases, disease germs and insect life. Price: each, 10c; per pkg. of 4, 30c; by mail, each, 5c extra.

Haines Seed Co.'s Diarrhoea and Cholera Remedy. Price, 50 cents.

Haines Seed Co.'s Limber Neck Remedy. Price, 50 cents.

Our Sanitary Poultry Feed Dish and Drinking Fountain What We Claim for It

Little chicks cannot get into it to be soiled or drowned.
It is perfectly sanitary.
It cannot be fouled.
Chickens cannot roost on it.
More can feed at the same time.
Being round, crowding is impossible.
Good for all kinds of feed.
Good for all kinds of drink.
Feed cannot be scattered or wasted.
Cannot be injured by freezing.
With care will last for years.
The very cheapest and best of all.
Suited for out-door or in-door or coop feeding.
No feeding or drinking device equals it.



Showing one dish closed and one in the act of being closed.



This photo shows how eight large fowls can feed from one dish.

PRICES

- No. 0. Very shallow; suited to small chicks, each, 45c; doz., \$4.50.
- No. 1. Holds 3 pints; suited to half-grown chicks, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.
- No. 2. Holds 3 quarts; suited to half-grown and larger, each, 65c; doz., \$6.00.
- No. 3. Holds 7 quarts; suited to full-grown and large fowls, each, \$1.00; doz., \$9.00.

Regarding Haines Seed Co.'s Seeds

Our years of experience enable us to supply our customers with the **VERY BEST** that can be produced, and no expense is spared to attain that end. You may rest assured when you entrust your orders to us that you will get the best, as we **handle only the one grade.**

Should our stock of any variety become exhausted we prefer to be out of that variety for the balance of the season, rather than replenish our stock from untried or unreliable sources.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

We handle a complete line of these celebrated remedies which have built their reputation upon the scientific basis of **ONE REMEDY FOR EACH DISEASE.**

A "cure-all" is not made by the CONKEY COMPANY. These goods are absolutely guaranteed and we offer them to you on this basis: If they fail in any particular, your money will be returned to you cheerfully. We have no room to give descriptions of each of these remarkable remedies, but will mention a few of them briefly, and list the rest.



CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY. This is the best known remedy for roup. It is used in every civilized country of the world as the one reliable means of curing roup when given in anything like reasonable time. It is a cure, a tonic, and a preventative. You should have it on hand to use at the first signs of this trouble, though it generally cures even in advanced stages of the disease. It kills the germs, purifies the blood, and tones up the general health of the flock. There is nothing made that equals it. The ravages of roup often amount to an epidemic and CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY will often check the disease before it has a chance to attack other fowls. Prices, 25c, 50c and \$1.00, prepaid.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c and 50c postpaid.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c or 60c postpaid.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, 50c or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c postpaid.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC. This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which comprise the bulk of inferior egg-producers, and which you can supply for less money from your own bins. THERE IS NOT ONE PARTICLE OF FILLER IN THIS TONIC. It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25c; 3¼ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00.

Conkey's Nox-I-Cide. (Disinfectant), 1 pint, 35c; 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.50; expressage extra.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY. This is one of the greatest chick life savers ever put out. Thousands and thousands of little chicks die each year from this fatal White Diarrhoea. Don't despair. Save the little chicks. Get a package of CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY to have on hand. It will save you a telegram and loss of chicks while waiting for the remedy to arrive. Price, 50c, postpaid.

DON'T GO BUGHOUSE ABOUT BUGS.

The poultryman will maintain that bugs and insects were put on earth to help feed his chickens, but that does not quite reconcile us when they find their way into our kitchens and closets and pester us to death with their unwelcome company. Let us fight them with

CONKEY'S BUG AND MOTH KILLER.

And be rid of them. This article will kill them right and left from moth to B. B., and it also has the unusual property of killing the nit, no matter how carefully his cocoon, shell, web, or swaddling clothes over him.

CONKEY'S BUG AND MOTH KILLER is not explosive though it is slowly inflammable. Be careful near an open fire, but don't be afraid of its blowing the roof off. It is also non-poisonous in any drinkable quantity. It will not stain the daintiest fabrics, so spray it right into your furs and into chests and drawers where moths might settle. IT IS DEATH TO ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, CARPET BUGS, FLEAS, AND ALL MANNER OF INSECTS. It is of wonderful value in Hospitals, Cafes, Hotels, Clubs, Public Buildings, Penal Institutions, Railways, Steamships, and all places where humanity congregates. It is also a germ-killer and disinfectant, and its pleasant odor gives an agreeable change from the ordinary chemicals used for the purpose.

IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE EVER PUT ON THE MARKET FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED. Prices: 7 oz. bottle, 25c; 16 oz. bottle, or 1 pint can, 50c; 1 quart can, 75c; ½ gallon can, \$1.25; 1 gallon can, \$2.00; 5 gallons, \$9.50.



MUSHROOM CULTURE

VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX & CO.

The chief condition required to raise mushrooms with success consists in growing them in a very rich artificial soil and in a moderately warm, but steady temperature. To secure this condition the culture is often carried on in cellars, but any other place such as sheds, outhouses, stables, etc., will suit as well, provided that it be sufficiently aired and that the temperature can be made regular and does not exceed 86 degrees nor fall lower than 50 degrees Fahr.

The most favorable medium for the growth of the edible mushroom is **horse-droppings**, and preference should be given to those of well nourished, working animals, collected as dry and free from straw as possible. If strongly impregnated with ammonia, they should be mixed with some fresh droppings, or short straw litter.

Before the dung can be used for constructing the beds it must undergo a **preliminary preparation**, the object of which is to moderate and lengthen the fermentation that is to take place. This aim is achieved by the following means. The dung being brought from the stable to a dry spot, is put up into a square heap, in successive layers, to the height of about 3 feet, sprinkling with water such portions as are very dry, removing all foreign matter, and pressing the whole into a compact mass. In this state it is to be left till the temperature threatens to become excessive, which will be noticed by the whitish spots that appear on the most heated parts of the heap. This happens generally in 6 or 8 days, when the heap is to be taken down and made up again, taking care that those portions which were outside and consequently less fermented, are placed inside.

Generally a few days after the heap has been remade the fermentation is so strong again as to render it necessary that it be pulled down and made up a third time. Sometimes after the second operation the material is ready for the beds being made, which is the case when it has become brown and greasy to the touch, but not rotten, when the straw that is mixed with it has lost almost entirely its consistence, and when the smell is no longer that of fresh horse-manure but resembles that of the mushroom. It is difficult to obtain a good material without preparing a heap measuring at least a yard every way; that quantity should always be employed, even when only part of it is required for making the beds, for the surplus may with advantage be used in the kitchen garden.

The material is now brought to the place where the beds are to be made; the latter may be of any shape and size, but experience has shown that to make the best use of space and material, the beds should be raised to a height of from 20 to 24 inches, with a width of about the same dimension at the base. In beds of this shape the danger of too strong a heat being produced, when the fermentation will set in again, is reduced to a minimum.

When the beds are resting against a wall and consequently present but one useful side, the width ought to be less than the height, but when a large place is at disposal, preference should be given to beds sloping at both sides and of any length required, but always of the same height and width as just mentioned.

Barrels sawn in two, so that each part forms a tub, are well adapted to form beds, as well as simple shelves, by which means the beds, already formed, may be carried into cellars, etc., where the introduction of the rough manure would be objectionable.

The **construction of the beds** is made by hand. The dung to be in a fit condition must be mellow and well divided; while taking it up those portions that are hard or in lumps must be crushed, and the more compact material should be mixed with the strawy portions, so that the whole will be of equal texture. It should be placed in regular layers, each of which is firmly trodden down. When the bed has attained the proper height, the sides should be made slanting and carefully trimmed, all protruding straws should be withdrawn and the surface made smooth and firm.

The beds thus established should be left for a few days before spawning, in order to see whether the fermentation that is to ensue again will not be renewed with excessive vigor, which may be pretty well ascertained by the touch of the hand, but it is safer to use the thermometer. As long as the temperature exceeds 86° Fahr., the bed is too hot and must be allowed to cool by itself, or openings may be made with a stick to allow the heat to escape.

When the temperature remains steady at about 76° it is time for **spawning**. Prepared spawn is found in the seed trade at all times, for it may be kept without trouble from year to year.

A few days before spawning it is advisable to expose the **spawn** to a moderately warm moisture, to induce the germs to start together and also to ensure a safer and more rapid growth; to that effect, after having them slightly moistened on both sides, it may be spread out on the beds themselves or between two beds. Just before use, the spawn should be broken up in pieces about the length and thickness of the hand by half that width, and each piece is then inserted lengthwise into the bed, flush with the surface, into openings made with the hand, at a distance of from 10 to 12 inches each way, carefully pressing the dung around each piece after insertion. On beds 20 to 24 inches in height, which are mostly in use, the pieces of spawn should be set in two rows dovetail fashion.

Where the bed is situated under cover and of an even temperature, nothing else is to be done but to wait for the growth of the spawn; if however, the bed is placed in the open and exposed to a change of the weather, it must be covered with a good thickness of long litter or hay to keep a uniform temperature all around the bed.

Under favorable circumstances and if the work has been properly done, the spawn ought to show activity 7 or 8 days after it was placed in the bed, at which time it is advisable to look to it and replace such pieces of spawn as have remained inactive, which can be seen by the absence of white filaments or threads from the surrounding material.

Fifteen to twenty days after spawning the network of those filaments ought to have taken possession of the whole bed and should begin to show at the surface. When this is accomplished, the pieces of spawn should be withdrawn, as otherwise they would become mouldy and spoil the mushrooms growing in their immediate vicinity. The empty openings should be closed by gentle pressure, the surface made smooth again, and the surrounding place carefully swept and cleaned of all decaying matter. This being done, the top and sides of the bed should then be covered with soil, for which a light mould should be used, slightly moistening it, without making it too wet. But preference should be given, if possible, to virgin soil, of a light nature and containing some lime, or to old plaster finely crushed, sieved and mixed with sand from a quarry. If the material chosen does not contain naturally saltpetre, it would be good to moisten it with a weak solution of this substance or liquid manure.

This covering of soil should not be much thicker than about half an inch and should be pressed down sufficiently to make it adhere firmly to the surface of the beds in every part. When the surface becomes dry, light waterings should be done but only sparingly; if the place is apt to be rather too dry, the surrounding soil or walls may be sprinkled with water to help maintain the bed in a permanent state of moderate moisture. Where a covering of litter or hay has been removed to perform any operation it must be replaced at once.

A few weeks later, more or less, according to the state of temperature, the mushrooms will appear. In gathering them care should be taken to fill the cavities left with the same soil which covers the bed. All injured or diseased mushrooms should be forthwith removed together with the soil adhering to them.

Leaving the bed to itself, it will produce during 2 or 3 months, but its fertility may be prolonged by careful waterings at a temperature of 68° to 86° Fahr., with an admixture of guano or saltpetre.

By establishing under cover 3 or 4 beds annually, in succession, a continuous supply may be reckoned upon; besides during the summer months, beds may be made out of doors which will yield abundantly at trifling expense. Frames in which vegetables are forced, might in the intervals be used for mushroom culture with very good results, provided the temperature be suitable and that the young mushrooms are slightly protected with soil as soon as they make their appearance.

VILMORIN'S VIRGIN MUSHROOM SPAWN.

It is a well known fact that mushroom spawn produced for a long time by the ordinary method of propagation, manifests in the long run a progressive degeneration, which leads to the diminished market value of the crops and eventually to a cessation of production.

Some mushroom growers, to keep up the returns of their crops, have tried to remedy the above evil by procuring some virgin spawn, grown from chace-born spores in farmyard manure heaps that have remained undisturbed for a long time. But the latter spawn, on account of the diversity of varieties it may contain and the differences in their cultural value, usually fails to give satisfaction.

The idea of raising virgin spawn, by sowing the spores of the best mushrooms, has occurred to many minds, but all endeavors remained fruitless until Dr. Repin, after countless experiments, succeeded, in 1897, in producing virgin spawn at will. This virgin spawn, we are manufacturing in our own laboratory according to Dr. Repin's process, and is characterized by its great vigor of growth, and being raised from spores of the healthiest mushrooms only, it is entirely free from noxious bacterial organisms, which are often prevalent in spawn that has not been sterilized by this new process. It is therefore not so liable to be attacked by diseases, a consideration which does away with one of the great drawbacks of mushroom growing.

Before using the tablets, they should, as usual, be revived, for which purpose, after having been slightly moistened on both sides, they should be laid out in a moist, moderately warm place, say eventually on the prepared beds themselves or between two beds. In 5 or 10 days the tablets should be ready for use, which can be ascertained by the unctuous and fatty touch they will have when pressed between the fingers, as also by the characteristic smell of mushrooms that will be readily noticed if the tablets be slightly opened so as to lay bare a small portion of the interior.

Each tablet should then be split into three pieces, each piece being used separate and set into the bed in such a manner that the surface which was inside the tablet and which has just been laid open, comes into intimate touch with the prepared manure. A rapid and even growth of the spawn through the whole bed is thus efficiently secured.

Planting Instructions for Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc.

All trees, fruit, vines, shrubs, roses, etc., do best when planted in the spring. Jap Iris also should be planted in the spring or very early in fall. All perennial flowers should be planted between September and freezing weather. Early planting will generally produce bloom the spring following.

Two causes are largely responsible for the loss of newly planted trees, shrubbery and flowers—namely: Failure to properly prepare the ground and the lack of water after planting.

If planting trees or shrubs on the lawn make a hole larger than the spread of the roots require. Place your tree a little deeper than it was grown at nursery. Fill in with fresh, mellow earth, shaking your tree so that earth will settle well around small fibrous roots. When hole is partly full pack down well and fill hole with water. When all water has soaked away, complete filling of hole leaving good depression to retain water in future watering. Never put sod back in hole. It keeps the earth from settling about the roots and leaves the soil so loose and porous that wind and air penetrate and dry out the roots. Get soil from garden or where it has been cultivated. Water well when needed during the season, don't forget this. Plant everything as soon as possible after receiving it. Never allow roots to become exposed to the air.

Plant peonies two feet apart in a sunny exposure with the buds three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant at an angle so when the soil settles your roots will settle with it. Never let fresh manure come in contact with the roots.

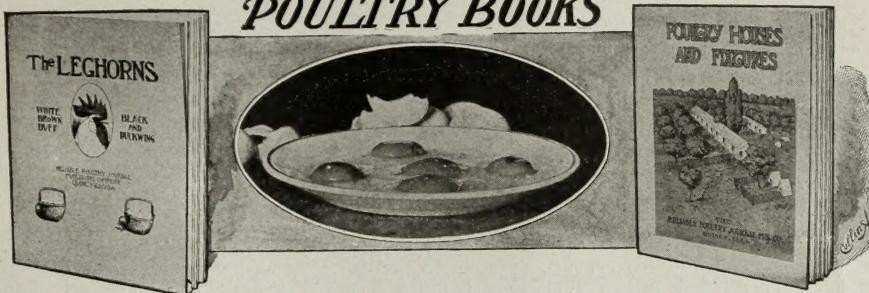
Plant German and Siberian iris, hollyhocks, platycodons, oriental poppies, delphiniums, columbines, anchusia, bocconias, coreopsis, bleeding hearts, hibiscus, etc., where the crown (or new growth starts) will be at least two inches below the surface. Soil must be fine and mellow and water must be given until well started, after that when needed.

Digitalis, gaillardias, pinks, pyrethrums, shasta daisy, sweet williams, etc., should be planted a little deeper than they have been grown to allow for soil settling. The root system on these plants is finer and therefore harder to successfully transplant. Mellow soil and constant care are necessary until growth has started well.

Digitalis should be planted in partial shade and well protected with loose litter in winter. Columbines and hardy ferns will grow in complete shade.

Jap iris and oriental poppies, whose bloom are so large should be sheltered from the wind. A hedge of either Manchuria or Tartarica honeysuckle will protect your flower garden both in summer and winter. Keep your ground free from weeds. After every rain loosen up the soil to retain all moisture.—C. S. HARRISON.

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Asparags	Spargel	Asperge	Esparrago	Sparagio
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil Balsamita	Melissa
Basil	Basilikum	Basilic grand	Albahaca	Basilico
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Frijoles	Fagioli
Beet	Rothe Rube	Betterave	Remolacha	Barbabietola
Borage	Borretsch	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine
Broccoli	Spargelkohl	Chou Brocoli	Broculi	Brocoli
Brussels Sprouts	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Cóleo de Bruselas	Cavolo di Bruxelles
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Corn Salad	Stechsalat	Mache	Macha, Valerianilla	Valeriana
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Grano Turco
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Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro de Fuente	Nasturzio aquatico
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Dandelion	Lowenzahn	Pissenlit	Diente de leon	Dente di leone
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petronciano
Endive	Endivien	Chicoree, Endive	Escarola, Endibia	Indivia
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Pumpkin	Kurbiss	Potiron	Calabaza	Zucca
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Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Tomate	Pomo d'oro
Turnip	Rube	Navet	Nabo	Navone
Wormwood	Wermuth	Absinthe	Ajenjo	Assenzio

USEFUL TABLES

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

	Hills.
Pole Beans	2 lb. to 50
Corn	1 lb. to 300
Cucumbers	1 oz. to 50
Watermelons	1 oz. to 30
Muskmelons	1 oz. to 60
Pumpkins	1 oz. to 20
Squash	1 oz. to 30
Okra	1 oz. to 100

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

	Feet of Drill.
Asparagus	1 oz. 50
Beets	1 oz. 60
Beans—dwarf	1 lb. 60
Carrot	1 oz. 150
Endive	1 oz. 100
Okra	1 oz. 40
Onions	1 oz. 50
Onion Sets	1 oz. 20
Parsley	1 oz. 125
Parsnips	1 oz. 150
Peas	1 lb. 50
Radishes	1 oz. 100
Salsify	1 oz. 60
Spinach	1 oz. 100
Turnip	1 oz. 150

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distance.

Dist. Apart	No. Trees	Dist. Apart	No. Trees
1 foot	43,500	9 feet	537
1½ feet	19,360	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	15 feet	193
2½ feet	6,960	18 feet	134
3 feet	4,840	21 feet	98
4 feet	2,632	24 feet	75
5 feet	1,740	27 feet	59
6 feet	1,210	38 feet	40

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

	Plants.
Asparagus	1 oz. 300
Cabbage	1 oz. 2,000
Cauliflower	1 oz. 2,000
Celery	1 oz. 2,500
Leek	1 oz. 1,500
Endive	1 oz. 3,000
Egg Plant	1 oz. 1,000
Lettuce	1 oz. 3,000
Pepper	1 oz. 1,000
Tomato	1 oz. 1,300
Thyme	1 oz. 4,000
Sage	1 oz. 1,000
Savory	1 oz. 2,000
Marjoram	1 oz. 1,500
Rhubarb	1 oz. 500

Weights per Bushel and Amounts of Seed Sown to the Acre.

	Lbs. per bu.	No. Lbs. to Acre
Alfalfa Clover	60	20 to 30
Red Clover	60	12 to 15
White Clover	60	6 to 8
Alsike Clover	60	6 to 8
Timothy	45	10 to 15
Blue Grass	14	30 to 40
Red Top	14	20 to 30
Mixed Grasses	14	30 to 40
English Rye Grass	20	15 to 25
Oats	32	32 to 64
Barley	48	60 to 90
Corn	56	8 to 12
Orchard Grass	14	20 to 30
Hungarian	48	25 to 35
Common Millet	50	25 to 40
German Millet	50	25 to 40
Hemp	44	35 to 55
Flax	56	30 to 40
Buckwheat	52	26 to 52
Rye	56	60 to 90
Speltz	40	80 to 120
Wheat	60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane for Fodder	50	50 to 100
Peas, Field	60	90 to 120
Top Onion Sets	28	250 to 300

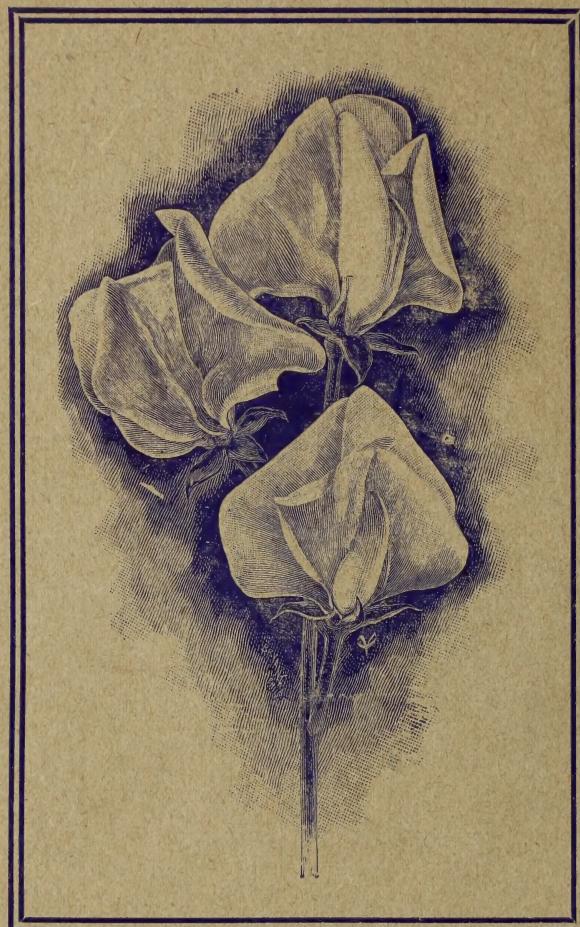
In Drills.

	No. lbs. to Acre
Dwarf Beans	75 to 90
Early Peas	65 to 85
Marrowfat Peas	60 to 80
Beets	6 to 8
Mangel Wurzel	4 to 6
Carrots	2 to 3
Onions	4 to 5
Onions for Sets	20 to 30
Onion Sets	300 to 350
Parsnips	4 to 5
Radishes	6 to 8
Rutabagas	1 to 1½
Spinach	8 to 10
Salsify	10 to 12

Maturity Table.

Beans, table use	40 to 50	days
Beets, table use	50 to 70	days
Cabbage, early, for cutting	70 to 80	days
Cabbages, late, for cutting	100 to 120	days
Carrots, table use	60 to 70	days
Celery, table use	120 to 140	days
Sweet Corn, table use	65 to 80	days
Cucumbers, table use	45 to 60	days
Lettuce, table use	40 to 50	days
Melons, table use	65 to 90	days
Onions, for storage	80 to 120	days
Peas, table use	50 to 70	days
Radishes, table use	25 to 45	days
Tomato, table use	90 to 100	days
Turnips, for storage	65 to 90	days

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